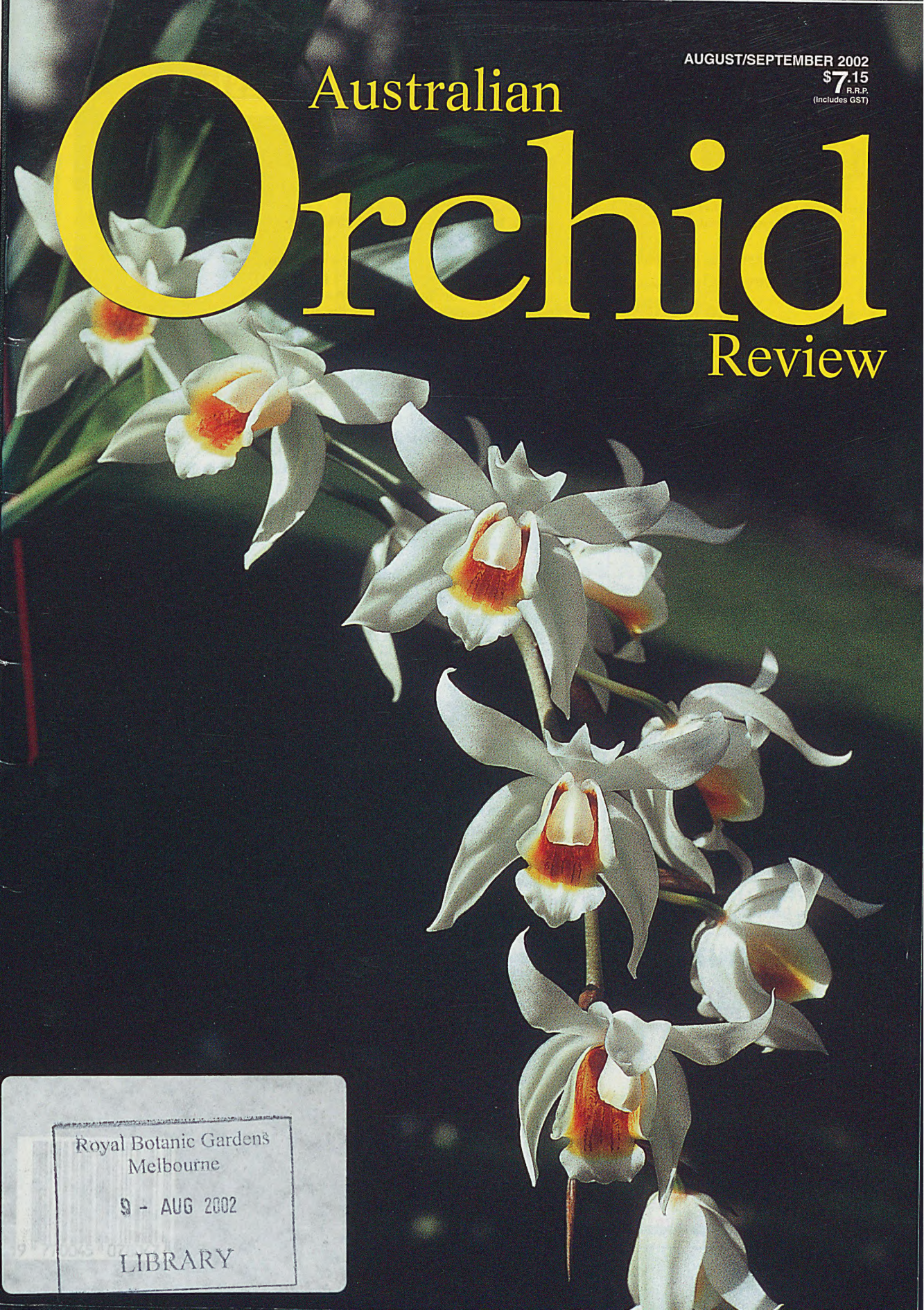


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AOR 119

From the Editor's Desk



George Hermon Slade (1910-2002), known to those who knew him as Hermon, spent his life with orchids, having his interest sparked at the age of twelve. He was a most successful businessman, founded a number of chemical companies, and was an expert on polymers. He also had a deep and passionate interest in orchids, both from a cultivation and scientific viewpoint.

Hermon was the first editor of the *Australian Orchid Review*, providing enormous assistance, both financially and editorially in its early years. Some years ago, he gave me a copy (which he personally signed) of that first issue of the AOR, in mint condition, which is a treasured memento. Hermon was a Foundation member of both the Orchid Society of New South Wales and the Australasian Native Orchid Society. Hermon was also a Director and co-founder, with Gerald McCraith, of the Australian Orchid Foundation, an important body that provides funding for research projects involving orchids both in Australian and overseas.

He also donated substantial funds that went towards the building of the Pyramid Glasshouse and Tropical Centre at the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Hermon made an enormous contribution to the orchid world, both here and overseas, and his memory will be perpetuated through the many initiatives that he instigated.

Update on the Eastern Underground Orchid, *Rhizanthella slateri*

In the last issue of the AOR, we featured the first photographs of this rediscovered species from Bulahdelah, New South Wales. A couple of months down the track, I have visited the undisclosed site again, accompanied by Evan Carrall, the thirteen-year-old boy who made this chance discovery in May 2002. The photograph shows Evan next to the uncovered colony of plants.

The three heads of seed capsules I saw in May were no longer there, it appears that the fruiting capsules had been browsed by bandicoots or possums, which may play a role in distributing the seeds. Two or three of the developing flower heads from my last visit were no longer there, possibly also eaten. One of the other flower heads also had a bit of a nibble out of it, but not enough to damage it. I counted four gem-like flowering heads (from the initial find), still in tight bud, with another new one emerging. Ironically, on 23rd June 2002, Evan's fourteen-year-old sister, Estelle, found a single plant at another location (near Ernest Slater's original type site).

Since the original find, there has been quite a bit of publicity given to this unassuming subterranean saprophytic orchid. It has featured in the *Daily Telegraph* newspaper, on ABC radio, and it will appear in an upcoming issue of *Australian Geographic*. It even made it on ABC TV's current affairs program, *Lateline*, where Evan and I were briefly interviewed. But remember, it was reported first here, in the AOR!



David P. Banks
Editor, *Australian Orchid Review*
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OUR COVER



Coelogyne Jannine Banks 'Snow White' HCC/AOC-NSW is a primary hybrid between the cool to intermediate growing species *C. flaccida* and *C. mooreana*. Read about some of these coelogyne in the feature article by Brian Milligan.

Plant and photo: David P. Banks



SQUARE VANDA POTS

165mm x 165mm x 80mm
100mm x 100mm x 60mm

BASKET POTS

200mm x 130mm
140mm x 100mm
80mm x 75mm

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| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 300mm x 120mm | 120mm x 120mm |
| 250mm x 150mm | 100mm x 75mm |
| 200mm x 200mm | 80mm x 100mm |
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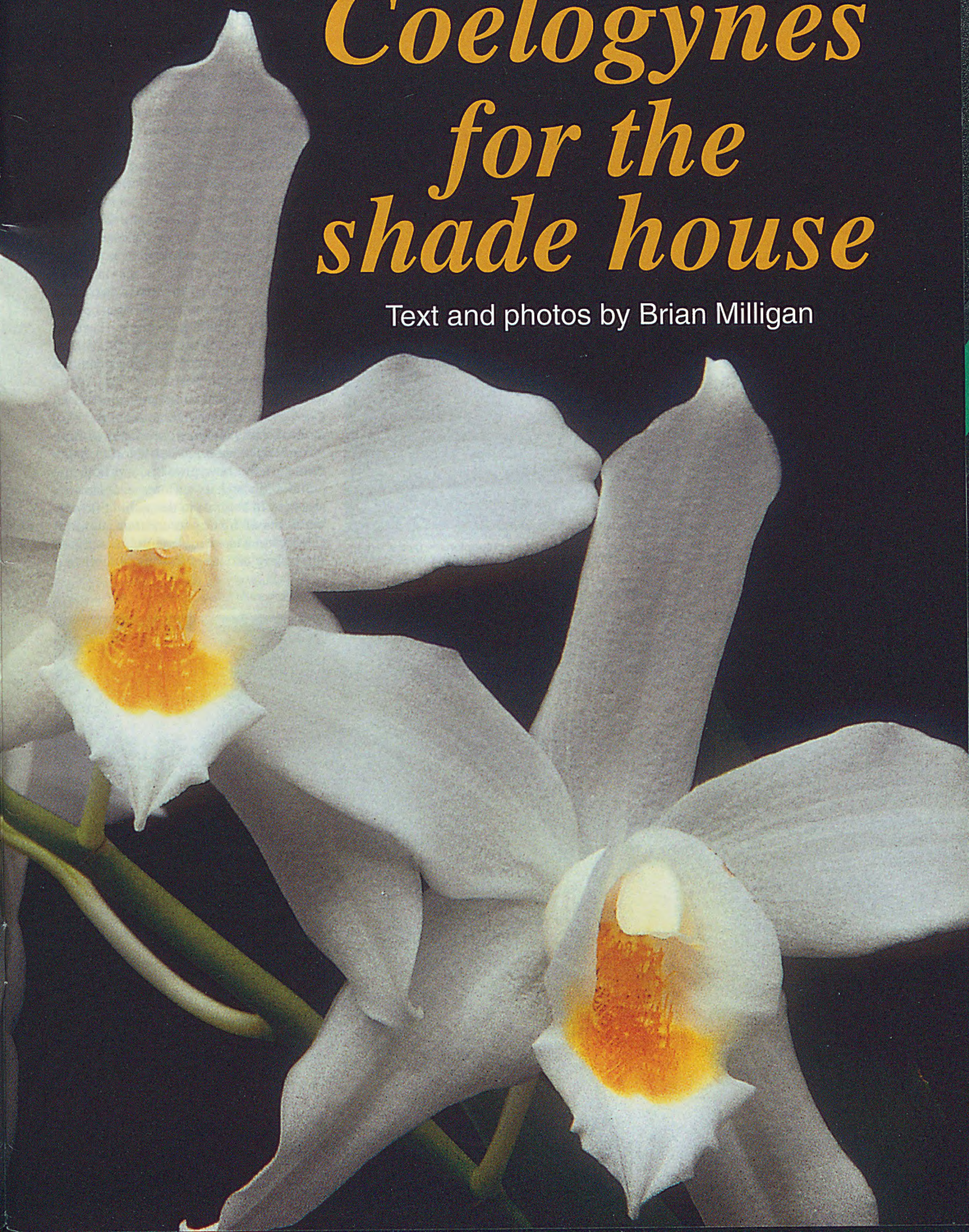
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Coelogyne mooreana is endemic to Vietnam.

Coelogynes for the shade house

Text and photos by Brian Milligan



The genus *Coelogyne* comprises close to 200 species, distributed throughout many Southeast Asian countries at elevations ranging from sea level to almost 4000 m. Those found near sea level obviously need intermediate or warm cultural conditions but there are quite a few species found at altitudes above 1500 m that can be grown under shade-house conditions in southern Australia and elsewhere. They grow and

flower even better if provided with 'cozy' quarters in which they are protected from winter rains and the occasional frost by a fibreglass roof.

Virtually every orchid grower in southern Australia is familiar with *Coelogyne cristata*, which is one of the first species that *Cymbidium* growers in those regions acquire when seeking to broaden their orchid collections. It needs cold winter nights to induce flowering and some grow-

ers in northern New South Wales and Queensland therefore find it hard to bloom. *Coelogyne cristata* is native to the Indian Himalayas, where it's usually found at altitudes between 1700 and 2300 m. The pendant inflorescences can bear up to eight brilliant white flowers measuring 75-80 mm across. The lip is marked orange yellow and bears several orange-yellow keels. There is an all-white *alba* form (correctly known as var. *hololeuca*) and a var. *lemoniana* in which the keels are lemon-yellow.

In contrast to *Coelogyne cristata*, which is reasonably widespread throughout the eastern Himalayas, *Coelogyne mooreana* is found only in Vietnam. Wilhelm Micholitz, working for the famous British nursery of Sander and Sons, was the first European to collect this species (in 1904). When first flowered in Britain two years later it caused a sensation and has been in demand by orchid growers ever since. However, most plants that appear on the market are divisions of existing plants, as seedlings are quite scarce.

Whereas the inflorescences of *Coelogyne cristata* emerge from the base of the recently matured pseudobulbs, those of *Coelogyne mooreana* develop from the centre of the new growths and both the pseudobulb and its inflorescence mature together. In contrast to the arching flowering stems of *Coelogyne cristata*, those of *Coelogyne mooreana* are more upright. They carry about ten flowers of a glisten-



Coelogyne cristata (left) and its variety *lemoniana* (right). This variety is characterised by the lemon-yellow keels of its labellum. Sir Charles Lemon was the first to flower it in cultivation (in 1880).

Coelogyne mooreana is arguably the most spectacular of all the cool-growing *Coelogyne* species.



ing white colour, apart from orange markings and hairs on the basal half of the labellum. The most highly prized cultivar is the awarded 'Brockhurst'; which has much broader segments and a wider labellum than other cultivars and a slightly drooping dorsal sepal. *Coelogyne mooreana* produces new growths intermittently throughout the year and consequently it may flower several times a year as each of its new growths mature. While some may consider this behaviour to be an advantage, it means that this species is less likely to produce such a magnificent flowering display as *Coelogyne cristata*, which produces its blooms simultaneously (but only once each year) in spring. Nevertheless, if I were forced to make a choice between the two, I would settle for *Coelogyne mooreana*.

After *Coelogyne cristata*, the most commonly cultivated *Coelogyne* species in Victoria is probably *Coelogyne flaccida*. Although also a native of the eastern Himalayas, it is found at lower altitudes (1000-1700 m) than *Coelogyne cristata* and, in my opinion, is a marginal candidate for shade-house cultivation in Victoria. Both its plant and flowers are smaller than those of the above two species. The cream, highly fragrant flowers, up to twelve per pendant inflorescence, measure 20-30 mm across. *Coelogyne ovalis* and *Coelogyne fimbriata* are also reasonably common in Victoria. If left undisturbed they multiply into large specimen plants in as little as



Coelogyne corymbosa grows at high altitudes and dislikes Melbourne's hot summer weather.

Coelogyne nitida may have small flowers but they are delightfully accented by their colourful lip markings. This species was formerly well known in Australian orchid collections as *C. ochracea*.





Above: *Coelogyne* Unchained Melody (sometimes seen incorrectly labelled as *C. intermedia*) is a primary hybrid between *C. cristata* and *C. flaccida*; it generally flowers more reliably than either of its parents.

Below: My plant of *Coelogyne corymbosa* is grown in a glasshouse equipped with evaporative cooling.



five years. Although they may begin life as pot plants, they quickly spread beyond the confines of the pot until eventually it is completely concealed. At this stage virtually all the roots are aerial. Both species produce 1-3 small cream to tan-coloured flowers with darker brown lips; they emerge from the apex of the most recent pseudo-bulbs during autumn or winter. There is a view that these two species (and *Coelogyne fuliginosa*) are variants of a single species, and that all should be given the name of the first described, namely, *Coelogyne fimbriata*. *Coelogyne lactea*, a native of Thailand, Burma, Laos and Vietnam, is a smaller growing species also suitable for cool climates. Its horizontal inflorescence carries up to ten small flowers that, as the species epithet suggests, are creamy white in colour.

Two less-commonly seen but highly attractive species that should grow happily under shade-house conditions in cool climates (particularly Tasmania) are *Coelogyne nitida* (formerly well known in Australian collections as *C. ochracea*) and *Coelogyne corymbosa*. The latter grows in the Himalayas at altitudes between 2000 and 3000 m and it is therefore more likely to suffer from heat during hot spells in summer than from cold in winter. For that reason I grow it in my glasshouse, where an evaporative cooler keeps summer temperatures below 30°C. Its two to four glistening white flowers, about 60 mm across, have lips that are strikingly marked with yellow blotches outlined with orange-red. The flowers of *Coelogyne nitida* are also white with a strikingly marked labellum but unfortunately I find this species hard to flower. Neither of my plants has flowered for several years, even though one is grown in a shade-house and the other in a heated glasshouse.

Although a considerable number of *Coelogyne* hybrids have been registered over the years, only a few are suitable for shadehouse cultivation in southern Australia. By far the most commonly grown in Melbourne is *Coelogyne* Unchained Melody, which is identical with a jungle-collected plant, imported from India many years ago under the invalid name of "*Coelogyne cristata* var. *intermedia*". A primary hybrid between *Coelogyne cristata* and *Coelogyne flaccida*, it shows good hybrid vigour and soon develops into a specimen plant. The white flowers, intermediate in size between those of its parents, are produced on arching inflorescences from the base of the latest pseudobulbs.

Another hybrid that is becoming increasingly common in Victoria is *Coelogyne* Linda Buckley, a primary hybrid between *Coelogyne cristata* and *Coelogyne mooreana*. Its glistening white flowers show characteristics intermediate between the two parents, although the

inflorescence itself takes after *Coelogyne mooreana* in that it emerges from the centre of the new growth, rather from the base of the pseudo-bulb. This hybrid was also made by the late Ron Pearce, a highly respected Victorian orchid grower (who also created *C. Edward Pearce* (*fragrans* x *mooreana*), and is fairly widespread among Melbourne growers. Unfortunately Ron was beaten by a few weeks in registering his preferred name for this attractive hybrid. *Coelogyne* Jannine Banks (*flaccida* x *mooreana*) and *Coelogyne* Amber (*speciosa* x *ovalis*) would also be candidates for shadehouse culture in southern Australia.

Most, if not all, of the above *Coelogyne* species originate from monsoon regions where they experience hot, extremely wet conditions for part of the year, followed by a cooler, relatively dry season. During the wet season they usually receive at least 25 mm of rain every day, sometimes considerably more. *Coelogyne*s should therefore be watered frequently during summer – I usually water my plants on every sunny day. Frequent applications of liquid fertiliser are also recommended while the plants are in growth. Some growers withhold water completely while the plants are resting during winter but I do not recommend this practice, as the plants pseudobulbs may shrivel. I water my plants once each week or two at this time.

I find that *coelogyne*s grow better if potted in a pine bark mix containing a little chopped *Sphagnum* moss, which helps to retain moisture. Those plants with arching or pendulous inflorescences, such as *Coelogyne cristata*, should either be grown in hanging baskets or their pots suspended using pot hangers. Preferably all should be grown in a shade-house fitted with a fibreglass roof so that the amount of water they receive during winter can be strictly controlled. Care should be taken not to wet the flowers of white-flowered *coelogyne*s, as they may develop unsightly brown markings. The flowers of *Coelogyne cristata*, in particular, may be ruined within a few days after a single drenching. If kept dry, they remain in good condition for at least four weeks.

In common with most species in the genus, *Coelogyne cristata* has relatively few roots. In fact the most recent growths (those younger than two or three years) usually have none! It is very important when making divisions to ensure that each piece has several roots and that it is potted in a water-retentive medium such as *Sphagnum* moss. Divisions potted in moss soon become established and start to grow. However, if planted in an open medium, such as pine bark, their pseudo-bulbs may shrivel and then take a year or two before regaining their original plump condition and resuming normal growth. These remarks also apply to most other *Coelogyne* species and hybrids, with most



Coelogyne Jannine Banks 'Snow White' HCC/AOC-NSW is a fine example of the awarded primary hybrid between *C. flaccida* and *C. mooreana*. (plant and photo: David P. Banks, Hills District Orchids)

successful growers using *Sphagnum* moss for striking backbulbs, back-cuts and small divisions.

As far as pests and diseases are concerned, the main problems that my *coelogyne*s experience are aphids attacking the developing inflorescences and rot in the occasional new growth. Most new growths develop as funnels, which collect and retain water if the plants are watered overhead. Care should be taken to avoid filling these new growths with water until they have hardened off. The backs of the leaves of some of my *coelogyne*s, especially *Coelogyne tomentosa* (still frequently seen under its old name of *C. massangeana*) and *Coelogyne* Unchained Melody, are prone to fungal attack, and occasionally develop rust-like markings. I now spray

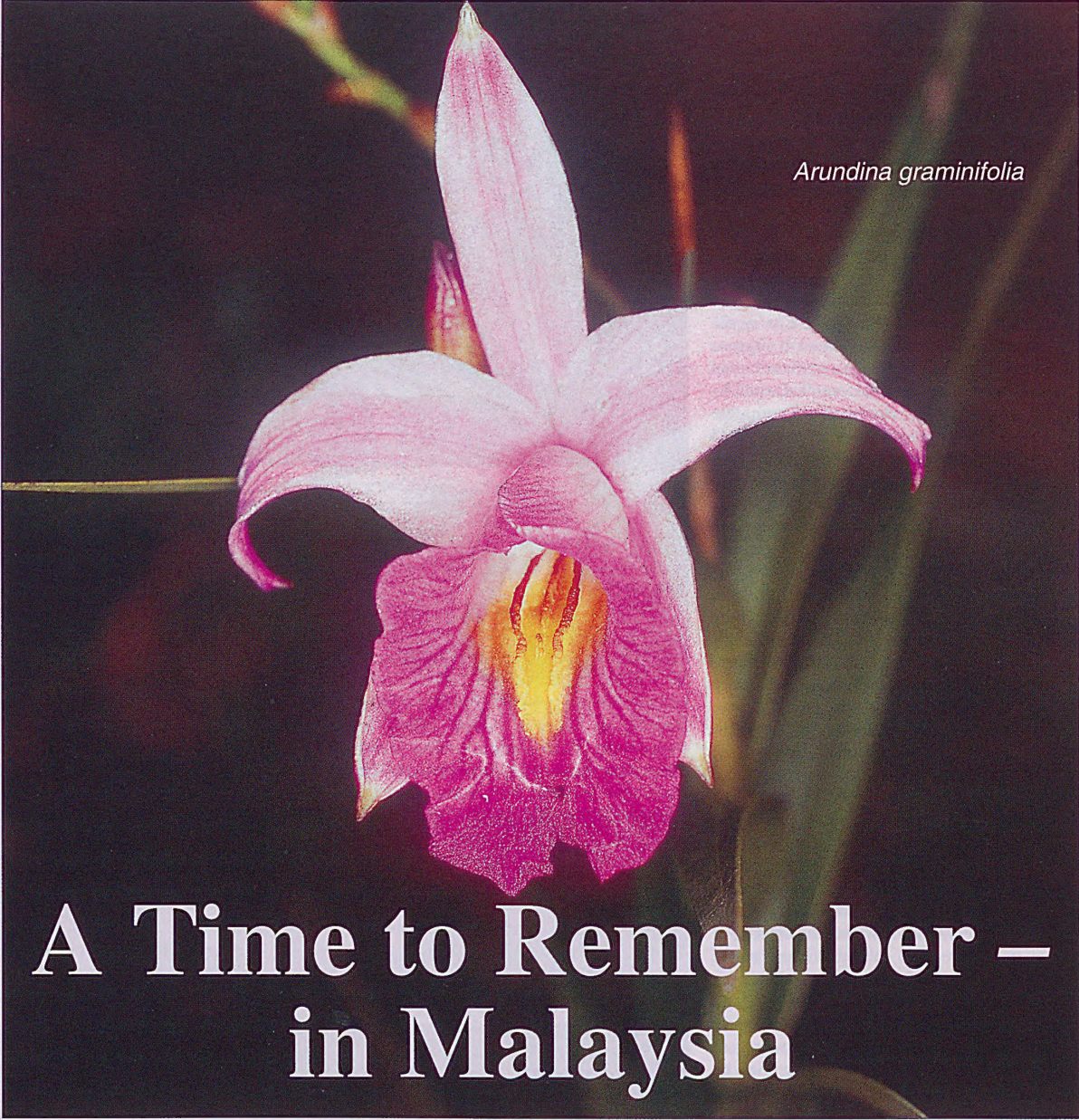
these plants with a fungicide occasionally to prevent a recurrence of this unsightly infection.

When asked by new growers to recommend *coelogyne*s for shade-house culture, I usually suggest that they begin with *Coelogyne cristata*, *Coelogyne mooreana* and the hybrid *Coelogyne* Unchained Melody. The first will be easy to find on society sales benches but you may have to hunt around for the other two. All three will make happy companion plants for your cymbidiums or other plants in your fernery.

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Coelogyne Linda Buckley is another free-flowering primary hybrid (*C. cristata* x *C. mooreana*).





Arundina graminifolia

A Time to Remember – in Malaysia

Text by Jim Cootes, Photographs by Peter O'Byrne

During a recent trip to Singapore last year (April-May 2001) I had the opportunity to do some exploring, orchid-wise, with Dr Jaap Vermeulen (a world authority on the genus *Bulbophyllum*) and Peter O'Byrne (author of *Lowland Orchids of New Guinea and A-Z of South East Asian Orchid Species*) in Malaysia.

We left Singapore early on a Sunday morning to make the long trip to the mountains. Upon arrival our guides took us to a radio station, where we left the vehicle to begin our exploration.

Our initial stop was on the edge of some mossy forest, at about 1,200 metres elevation, where the wind was blowing constantly from the valleys below. There were also clouds being blown up the mountain and a shower of rain that tried unsuccessfully to dampen our enthusiasm.

Upon alighting from the vehicle the first thing Dr. Vermeulen said was "This is perfect *Bulbophyllum* habitat". Trouble is no one told the bulbophyllums to be there. As luck would have it, we did not find a single *Bulbophyllum* species in this locality. There were numerous other orchid species

in this area. *Eria pelliipes*, with its single terete leaf, was found growing on the branches of fairly large trees. A beautiful miniature, *Dendrochilum linearifolium* was plentiful in the area, growing among the mosses on the branches and trunks of the local trees. *Dendrobium uniflorum* was observed in flower, near where the vehicle was parked and a *Coelogyne* species was very common on most of the trees and there was a host of other small botanical species.

After spending quite some time in this area we decided to go to the top of the mountain, a hike of about one kilometre.

The path was very easily followed as it appears to be frequently used. On our way to the summit Peter O'Byrne noticed a red-flowered *Flickingeria* species growing in a tree. I had previously thought all flickingerias were either cream, white or sometimes spotted and blotched with brown in colour; so this must be something different. How lucky can one be? *Flickingeria*'s have flowers that only last for one day and we were lucky enough "to be in the right place at the right time". The plant was photographed, floral samples taken for identification and we continued towards the summit.

The terrestrial species, *Arundina graminifolia* was common along the edge of the track and the *Cattleya*-like blooms are very attractive, but only short-lived. A magnificent *Epigeneium* species was observed in flower, high in a tree but was too high up to attempt identification and it could not be photographed because of the high wind. *Dendrochilum linearifolium*, mentioned earlier, was fairly common, as the elevation became higher.

There were numerous orchid species around the peak but there were none in flower so we decided to return to the vehicle and have some lunch. When we got to the vehicle we asked the guides where to have lunch and they suggested going down



Flickingeria sp.



Peristylus monticola



Peter O'Byrne



Dendrochilum linearifolium

the mountain a little way to get out of the constant wind. The guides took the vehicle and we walked through some very open, rocky habitat, where it appeared nothing of any interest would grow. Very shortly into the track there were numerous *Bromheadia* plants growing amongst the decomposing granite. A little further on there were several plants, in bloom, of the most attractive *Peristylus monticola*.

Peter was leading the way down the track and in passing he said "I have never seen a *Paphiopedilum* growing in the wild, but this area looks promising". No sooner said than done. We reached a very steep portion of the track and there on the side of the track, growing in the decomposing granite, were small seedlings of one of the mottle-leaved paphs. Further investigation of the area eventually found the parent plants of the seedlings. We had found the very lovely *Paphiopedilum barbatum* in flower in its natural habitat.

Lunch was finally taken, at about 3.00pm. Further searching of the area found an epiphytic *Bromheadia* species, at first thought to be a *Dendrobium* species from the section *Aporum* and then in quite dense shade Peter found the one and only *Bulbophyllum* for the day, *Bulbophyllum uniflorum*.

We went further down the road and stopped beside a waterfall and pool. Dr. Vermeulen and I went off into the forest and found plants of *Dendrobium pachyglossum*, the terrestrial *Dendrobium lobbii* and more plants of *Eria pelliipes*. By this time it was getting close to dark and our exploring had to stop. We returned to where the car was parked for our return

trip to Singapore. It was a great privilege to spend a few short hours, in the field, with a couple of very experienced field botanists. This was certainly a time I will remember for a long, long time to come. My only hope is we can do it all again sometime.

Acknowledgements:

My sincere thanks to Dr. Jaap Vermeulen and Peter O'Byrne for taking me to Malaysia, for our short adventure

into the forest. Peter O'Byrne identified the species and supplied the slides used to illustrate this article.

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Jim Cootes

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Jim Cootes & Jaap Vermeulen pointing at *Paphiopedilum barbatum*, growing and blooming next to the road!



Paphiopedilum barbatum

Why Grow Species Orchids

Text and photos by Gary Hart



Dendrobium thyrsiflorum is a widespread species, distributed from northern India to southern China. It blooms in late spring and takes a wide temperature range.

Species orchids are those plants that have evolved in the wild over the centuries. There are estimated to be in excess of 30,000 species worldwide, making them the largest of the flowering plants families. They are found across the world in environments from the tropics to semi-deserts and come in an enormous variety of colours, shapes and forms.

So why should orchid growers keep at least some species orchids in their collections?

Species orchids were first on the scene, with all the registered hybrids (over 100,000) descended from them. If you are a grower who loves a certain genus, there are species available for you. Therefore *Cattleya* growers can also keep some of the original species the modern day hybrids were produced from.

As the biodiversity of the world shrinks and as forests are cleared and plants are lost forever, orchid growers can be instrumental in keeping a plant alive that has taken thousands of years to evolve. If all orchid growers worldwide, kept some species orchids an enormous and irreplaceable gene pool would exist.



Dendrobium goldschmidtianum is from Taiwan and was formerly well known in cultivation under its old name of *Dendrobium miyakei*.



Dockrillia striolata is an Australian species and one of the few frost-tolerant rock or tree orchids. This pencil orchid was formerly known as *Dendrobium striolatum*.



Pleione formosana is a cool growing Asian terrestrial species that is leafless during its winter dormancy.



Coelogyne cristata is an excellent species orchid for beginners; a cool to cold winter is needed to produce an impressive flowering.

Epidendrum ilense is a good example of a plant that was down to the last plant until it was propagated and distributed around the world.

Species orchids are fascinating in their colour, shape and habit. All these features are the result of generations of evolution and adaptation to both an environment and in many cases a specific pollinator. A *Stanhopea* flower is the shape it is for a reason, not some random weird fluke of nature. Investigating why species orchids are the way they are is a fascinating edu-

cational experience. As growers we really should spend more time looking at our plants, I mean really looking at the details of the plant and in particular the flowers we treasure so greatly. They really are fascinating, not just attractive!

Often species orchids provide a greater challenge to grow than hybrids, which have the increased benefit of that boost called "hybrid vigour". You have to adapt your conditions to reproduce and maintain an artificial environment similar to their homeland. Species orchids in cultivation

are often faced with the dilemma of "adapt or die!" This is a challenge for both plant and grower, but so rewarding when you see them thrive. When species orchids flower for you it is fascinating to imagine the plant growing and appearing in the wild.

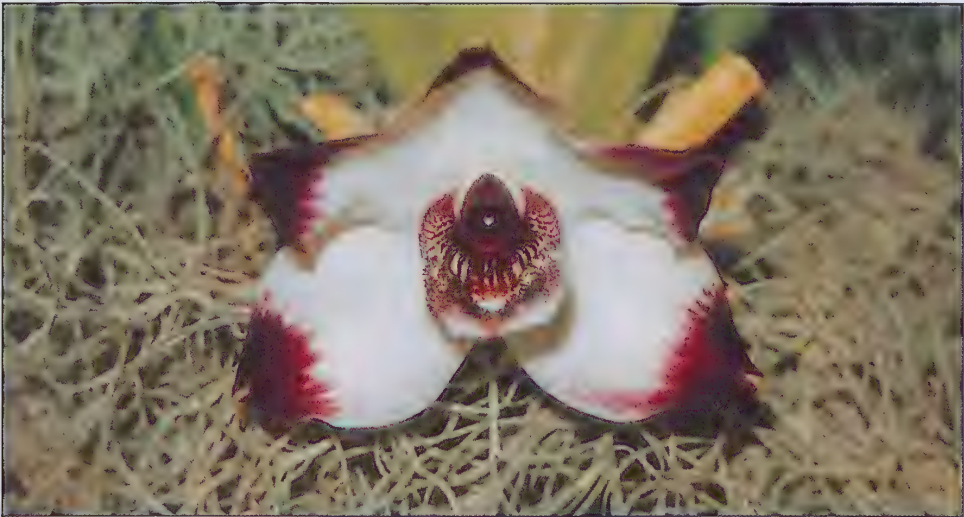
There are countless specialist clubs, Internet sites, and literature available on species orchids. This ranges from the most technical to the marvellous coffee table picture books so inviting to the dedicated species lover. There are orchid stamps



Coelogyne mooreana is from Vietnam and one of the most impressive species in the genus.



Dendrochilum wenzelii is an easily grown Philippine species, related to *Coelogyne* that also comes in yellow, brown and orange forms.



Pescatoria klabochiorum is from Colombia and needs to be kept fairly shaded and enjoys warm, moist conditions with plenty of air circulation.



Arpophyllum giganteum is from Central America and is frequently confused with the less robust *Arpophyllum spicatum*. Like a lot of light, and takes a wide range of temperatures.



Rhynchostylis gigantea is from Thailand and Indochina. It comes in a wide variety of colours, this being one of the red forms.

from around the world, rare and reproduced orchid prints, orchid jewellery... and the list goes on.

Orchid species collecting is cloaked in the most fascinating stories of adventure, deceit, bravery and intrigue known in the plant world. Edwardian and Victorian English gentry are responsible for some of the greatest collectors of plants (and animals) the world has known. The tales of the plant collectors makes for wonderful reading, and adds a "romance" to species orchids that excites the imagination to this day.

Worldwide there is a great upsurge of interest in species orchids. They are the symbols of the old new world, the emblems of countries and the remnants of an untouched world we once all shared. As people globally clear the land to live, the flora of countries, like Madagascar for example, are destroyed, never to be replaced. Surely part of our responsibility is to preserve this plant diversity so that our lives, and those of future generations can be enriched forever.

Species orchids offer growers the greatest challenge in a world where plant diversity is shrinking daily. They are the gems our hobby is based on, and the "raw material" for future developments. If you don't already grow species orchids give the idea some thought. You will not regret the experience. ■

Gary Hart
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Phalaenopsis schilleriana is a warm growing epiphyte, endemic to the Philippines. Apart from its lovely flowers, it also has delightful tessellated leaves.

Vale: G. Hermon Slade

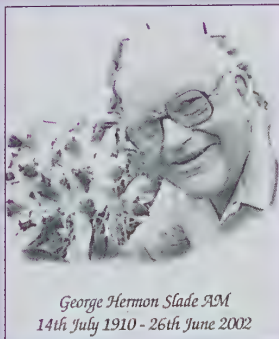
(14/7/1910 - 26/6/2002)

George Hermon Slade, known to all as Hermon, has been the best of friends to me for the best part of a quarter of a century. Indeed, a great deal of my work at Kew could not have been undertaken without his support, both moral and financial. I first met Hermon in 1978 in Bangkok at the World Orchid Conference where he grilled me about New Guinea antelope and *Latouria dendrobiums*, which I had just begun to study, partly at his request. I am not sure that my skimpy knowledge of them at the time satisfied him at all. I did not get to know him well though until the spring of 1980 when Alistair Morrison and I visited him in Vila at the start of an intensive visit to study orchids in Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, a trip part-funded by one of his trusts. Hermon was a wonderful host and entertained us royally at his house overlooking the bay in Efaté. That marked the start of a friendship that has endured until now and one that I have cherished.

Shortly after I returned from the Pacific, Hermon sent me photographs of several orchids from Vanuatu that had been selected by him to be depicted on a definitive stamp issue from the country. On checking in the Herbarium it was immediately clear that one of them, a *Dendrobium*, was misidentified. A further investigation suggested that it was furthermore an undescribed species. Jeffrey Wood and I had much pleasure in dedicating it to Hermon when we described it as *Dendrobium sladei* in the *Orchid Review* of 1982. We were subsequently pleased to see that Hermon had bought up large quantities of the stamp, so that letters from him for years afterwards always had the stamp on them but that he also used it on his visiting card, certainly one of the most distinctive I have ever seen.

I returned to Vila in 1990 with Marianne, my wife, on the last of three visits I made to the Pacific islands as part of a project to produce the first inventories of the orchid floras of the Solomons and Vanuatu, a project suggested and supported by Hermon. Hermon entertained Marianne in Vila while I went on an expedition to Espiritu Santo with Jos Wheatley. On our return to Vila, we found that Marianne and Hermon had been exchanging recipes and treating each other to gourmet meals while Jos and I had been forcing down pounds of rice throughout out a trip which proved botanically to be extremely productive. The first evening back in Vila, I vividly

remember Hermon chasing a large black dog across his garden, the dog having grabbed the large and expensive fish that he had taken half-an-hour to de-scale and fillet. He did not catch the dog nor did we eat fish that evening!



Hermon was a remarkably generous man in many fields. I would like to tell you a little about his contributions to the world of orchids. Hermon's interest in orchids, the largest family of flowering plants, was one of the enduring passions of his life. He grew orchids as a hobby throughout his life and was a founder member of the Orchid Society of New South Wales and was instrumental in starting the *Australian Orchid Review*, being its inaugural Editor. For most people that would have been enough. However, Hermon's interests in horticulture and his scientific background led him to set up, with Gerald McCraith, the Australian Orchid Foundation (AOF). This is an enduring legacy that, for over 20 years, has helped many orchid scientists and horticulturists to undertake critical research on this spectacular, prolific and, as Hermon frequently pointed out, promiscuous family.

Almost every Australian scientist studying orchids has benefited from the AOF's support. Many of them have subsequently established international reputations in the orchid world. One of the most enjoyable expeditions I ever undertook was in 1983 to the Pascoe River and Iron Ranges in North Queensland with an AOF-funded group that included Bill Lavarack, David Jones, Bruce Gray, Neville Howcroft and Ben Wallace. Before we set off the AOF had a meeting in Townsville where I also met the board and Steve Hopper and Len Lawler, two other orchid experts who have played a significant role on the AOF research committee. The only new orchid species found on the expedition was subsequently named for Gerald McCraith. I

am sure that the strength of Australian orchid research, and in world terms Australia is a major player, can be put down to the establishment of the AOF through Hermon and Gerald's foresight, determination and generosity in providing substantial funding for the trust. The influence of the AOF has also stretched well outside of Australia. Hermon strongly supported work on the orchid floras of Papua New Guinea and the Southwest Pacific Islands where he lived for so long after he left Australia following his retirement.

My own work at Kew has benefited greatly from his support and generosity, especially through his own trusts and through the AOF. In particular, his support of Alec Pridgeon ten years ago led to Alec's employment by Kew on a joint project with the National Botanical Gardens, Canberra. That project led to many insights into the phylogeny and classification of Australian orchids. Subsequently, Alec was taken on as the second Sainsbury Orchid Fellow at Kew and has been running the groundbreaking *Genera Orchidacearum* project, which is providing the framework for a revolutionary classification of the orchids. Without doubt this important project would not have advanced so rapidly without Hermon, the Australia Pacific Science Foundation and the AOF's support at that early stage. Hermon's generosity is commemorated at Kew by his name being inscribed on the major donor's board in the Kew Guild Room in the Herbarium.

Whilst watching the recent Soccer World Cup, it occurred to me that Hermon, while undoubtedly a Ronaldo or Rivaldo when he was a young scientist and entrepreneur, developed into a Cafu or Ronaldinho in his maturity. He provided many opportunities for leading young scientists working at the cutting edge of their disciplines. Goals, or should I say scientific successes, have flowed as a result of his foresight ever since. Hermon has been a wonderful prompter, encourager and friend to generations of orchid researchers and orchid lovers and will be sorely missed by us all. However, I am sure that he would have been satisfied that his legacy to plant sciences in Australia and the neighbouring countries will continue in the capable hands of John and Paul through the trusts that he established. ■

*Phillip Cribb
Curator, Orchid Herbarium
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*

In Australia, the best sources for orchid books are The Australian Orchid Foundation (03 9379 3570) and Orchidaceous Books (07 4122 1251 or email: gmuller@mary.big.net.au). Some of the harder to obtain titles can often be obtained via the Internet through the bookshop of the American Orchid Society (www.orchidweb.org) or the extensive Amazon.com (www.amazon.com). We have also received a number of orchid books for review from Peribo Book Distributors, 58 Beaumont Road, Mt Kuring-gai NSW 2080 (02 9457-0011, or email: peribo@bigpond.com) that also have access to many of the Timber Press titles. Of course the Australian Orchid Review bookshop always has a number of popular texts in stock.

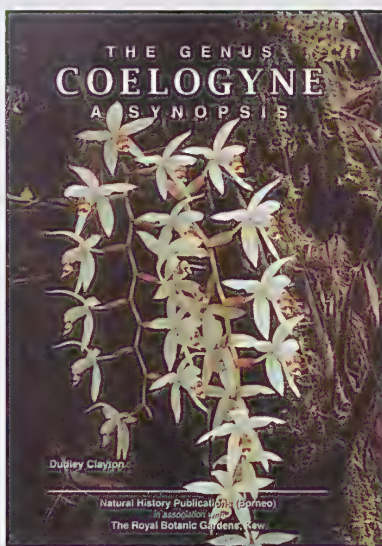
The Genus Coelogyne - A Synopsis
by Dudley Clayton

318 pp. 264mm x 194mm Hardcover.
Published by Natural History
Publications (Borneo) in Association
with The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
Available in Australia from
Orchidaceous Books (07) 4122-1251
Email: gmuller@mary.big.net.au
ISBN 983-812-048-0, AUD \$148.50

This book has class written all over it. Like all the texts from Natural History Publications (Borneo), it is well designed and presented on high quality paper. Chew Lun Chan can be very proud, again, of the outstanding layout of this opus. This is the first serious attempt to describe just over 200 taxa within the Asiatic genus *Coelogyne*. In this work by English orchid enthusiast Dudley Clayton, you will find descriptions of some 190 species, two subspecies and 12 varieties. Dudley has spent many years both studying and cultivating this genus, and the results of his efforts are presented, in this easy to read and understand monograph.

This book has everything for the orchid grower or scientist interested in *Coelogyne*. The genus is firstly divided into Sections, with the species then treated alphabetically. There is also an extensive dichotomous key for each of the Sections. For each species we have details of its original description, synonyms, type locality, a full botanical description, distribution, habitat, altitude, flowering times, plus additional notes of interest.

Distribution maps are included for the



various Sections within the genus, as well as many for specific taxa. Almost all of the species have at least a detailed line drawing, generally of the labellum, which is one of the most important diagnostic features when identifying these orchids. Another equally important identifying feature relates directly to the four types of inflorescence growth, being heteranthous (eg. *C. flaccida* & *C. cristata*), proteranthous (eg. *C. fuscescens*), synanthous (eg. *C. speciosa*) and hysteranthous (eg. *C. fimbriata*). The drawing on page 10 illustrates this perfectly.

There are also 24 plates of superb full colour photographs depicting over 120 different species and two artificial hybrids.

An array of international orchid photographers contributed to this project, including Australia's own David Titmuss. It is the most complete photographic essay of the genus yet published, with many species appearing in colour for the first time. This makes it a valuable identification guide in itself.

With the use of this book, I have been able to identify (and rename in some cases) a number of 'unnamed' *Coelogyne* species in my collection. It has also highlighted the fact that numerous plants in Australian collections are masquerading under either incorrect or superseded names. Some of these include: *C. pulverula* (1862) predates the use of the well-known *C. dayana* (1884). Similarly, *C. tomentosa* (1854) is confirmed as the correct name for what is often seen labelled as *C. massangiana* (1878). The species we have been calling *C. ochracea* is in fact the true *C. nitida*, and the larger flowered species we have been calling *C. nitida* is actually *C. punctulata*! The scarce species seen in Australian collections under the name of *C. radicata*, with the brownish-orange blooms, is in fact the unrelated *C. schultesii*. True *C. radicata* does exist, but I have not seen this species in cultivation.

There are a few minor glitches that snuck into the photographic section. The image under the name of *C. brachyptera* (Plate 4A) is the Philippine *C. chloroptera*. The image labelled as *C. bilamellata* (Plate 9B) is possibly an undescribed species from Borneo. True *C. bilamellata* is very different, in shape and in colour, with the type material coming from the Philippines. I believe the plant labelled, as *C. punctulata* (Plate 22D), is in fact *C. lactea*. The species depicted as *C. albolutea* (Plate 23F) is a variation of *C. flaccida*. I also would not be surprised if further study showed that *C. nervosa* and *C. mossiae* were actually the same species. In any case, the photographs indicate that they are very close.

There is a complete list of synonyms and excluded species, as well as comprehensive chapters on molecular phylogeny (contributed by Barbara Gravendeel and Ed de Vogel), hybridisation (including an up to date list of registered hybrids), and cultivation. An extensive bibliography and glossary of terms completes this work.

I highly recommend this monograph to

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Journal of the Australasian Native Orchid Society Inc.
Edited by David P. Banks

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those interested in Asian plants and species orchids in general. It is a work that will be 'the' reference point for *Coelogyne* research for many decades to come. If only we had books like this on all the orchid genera!

Orchids - A Beginner's Guide

by John Mason

128 pp. 240mm x 158mm Softcover.

Published by Hyland House Publishing, Victoria.

Email: hyland1@netspace.net.au

ISBN 1-86447-084-4, AUD \$19.95

John Mason is the founder and manager of the Australian Horticultural Correspondence School. He appears to be a prolific author, having his name connected to books on everything from conifers, ferns, tropical plants and vegetables down to Australian plants, geraniums, herbs and nursery management.

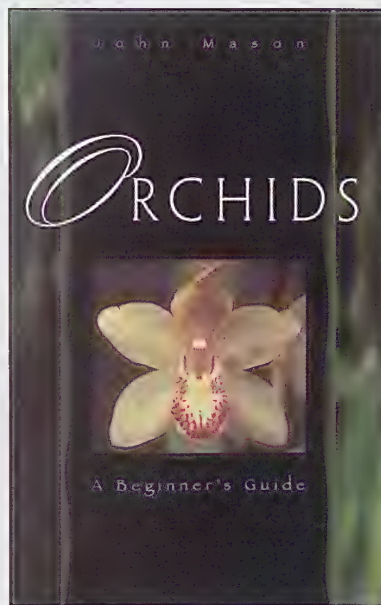
You would assume that if someone goes to the effort of writing a book, that they may actually know a bit about what they are talking about. Not in this instance! This book is one of the worst orchid books I have ever picked up, and to market it as a beginners guide is particularly tragic. The author may have bluffed some of the general gardening writers (whose credibility goes down the drain) with their reviews of this book, but anyone who knows only a little about orchids would be able to discredit it immediately. It lacks credibility for a number of reasons. Let me explain further.

The book starts with a few chapters as an introduction to orchid growing. The most beneficial part is the discussion on greenhouse and shadehouse structure. However, much of the information presented here is out of date, and obviously taken from some very old and tired references. (We cannot be sure, as there is not a bibliography - but some detective work paid off, more on that later.) There are twelve pages of colour photos, which generally look flat and 'milky'.

Most of the book is devoted to the 'A-Z of Easy Orchids'. However, one could easily write a book about the numerous errors that are littered throughout the text. It is very clear that the author has little idea on the orchids he is discussing and does not fully understand the concepts of genus, species and cultivars. The use of italics is inconsistent, with many specific names either appearing in Roman or starting with a capital letter. The meagre descriptions generally are of little value. The nomenclature used is antiquarian, with many species reclassified decades ago, so few would understand the species being dis-

cussed. For example, *Aerides japonica* has been well known for years as *Sedirea japonica*, *Ascocentrum hendersonianum* (spelt in the book as *Henersonianum*) is known as *Dyakia hendersonianum*, and the classic - under *Brassavola* we have *B. glauca* (syn. *Laelia glauca*) and then it appears later as (under the correct name) *Rhyncholaelia glauca*, but there is no cross reference. Interestingly the flower colour also varies, depending on what name you have on it. So if you're not sure, use all three names! There are just so many incorrect spellings of orchid names in this book that it is embarrassing.

Then we have just incorrect statements such as '*Ascocentrum garayi* has plump



peach-pink flowers', a 'new species' - '*Cymbidium zygopetalum* produces vibrant pink-purple and brown flower parts', according to the book, there are only 'three types of *Dendrobium* - Softcane, Hardcane and Black hair', the list goes on.

Remember this is a beginner's guide, so why even include a genus like *Cypripedium*. I have never seen a plant of any *Cypripedium* species in Australia! Yet, the book tells us that 'A flush of growth followed by a late fall of snow can be fatal. Otherwise most *Cypripedium* are hardy.' And under *C. reginae* 'It (sic) used in hybridisation with *Phragmipedium*'. Well that's a new one! Shame that it's just plain fiction. Interestingly the drawing labelled as '*Cypripedium macranthum*' is actually a *Paphiopedilum* hybrid!

Also, a number of Australian terrestrial genera, which are notoriously difficult to maintain in cultivation, such as *Caladenia*, *Glossodia* and *Thelymitra* are thought-

lessly recommended. I do wonder if Mr Mason has ever grown any of these orchids, as many of the cultivation suggestions are suspect.

If there is a hint of aggravation in this review, now is the time to share the reasons why with the readers. Much of the information on the Australian terrestrial orchids in this book has been plagiarised directly from David Jones' out of print *Native Orchids of Australia*. Not only have the measurements and numbers of flowers, cultivation notes etc been copied, in many cases word for word, but also the drawings of the *Caladenia* sp. (page 11 & 55), *Caladenia caudata* (page 56), *Corybas* sp. (page 65), *Diuris abbreviata* (page 75) and *Pterostylis nana* (page 105) have been taken directly from the Jones book (with no acknowledgement), yet are credited to a Stephen Mason. The only modification made to one of these illustrations, is adding a visible labellum to *Pterostylis nana*. This is nonsense, as the labellum of this species is hidden and does not appear out of the galea. Nice try. For those with a copy of the Jones book, I would direct you to pages 105 (*Caladenia sericea*), 111 (*Caladenia caudata*), 201 (*Pterostylis nana*), 225 (*Diuris abbreviata*) and 314 (*Corybas pruinosus*). I wonder where the other 'information' in this book has come from.

There are some fine books now available on growing orchids for Australian conditions, this certainly is not one of them and offers absolutely nothing to the orchid enthusiast, novice or otherwise. Ironically John Mason's website warns visitors of infringing copyright, yet it appears he doesn't follow his own advice and this subsequently reflects badly on his publishers for not getting the content checked.

The Slipper Orchids

by Catherine Cash

228 pp. 288mm x 222mm Hardcover.

Published by Timber Press.

Available from Peribo Book

Distributors, Mt Kuring-gai NSW (02) 9457-0011

Email: peribo@bigpond.com

ISBN 0-88192-183-1, AUD \$105.00

The Slipper Orchids is aptly named, as it is the first book that attempts to treat the four genera with pouch-like labellums, being *Cypripedium*, *Paphiopedilum*, *Phragmipedium* and *Selenipedium*. The rare white-flowered *Mexipedium xerophyticum* (*Phragmipedium xerophyticum*) is not mentioned in this book, which was first published in 1991. The stunning fire engine red *Phragmipedium besseae* graces the dust jacket.

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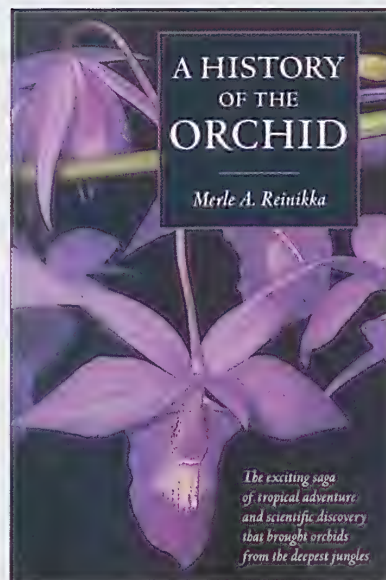
Email: clement@tpg.com.au

NEW ON THE BOOKSHELF Book reviews by David P. Banks

There is a wealth of information presented for each of the species treated. Covering the geographical distribution, habitat, altitude, a description of the plant, and where appropriate, synonyms and anecdotal notations. There are 225 full colour illustrations to go with the text. The *Cypripedium* species photos are simply outstanding, with many of these taken in the wild. Sadly, some of the *Paphiopedilum* species pictures are either under or overexposed, are too distant or have distracting backgrounds. Almost all of the author's photographs are very poor and take the gloss off the photographic section. Thankfully, the photographic quality increases again for the *Phragmipedium* and *Selenipedium* species. The hybrid shots shown throughout are invariably of a high standard.

Unfortunately this 1999 reprint doesn't appear to have been revised. Therefore, many of the newer *Paphiopedilum* and *Phragmipedium* species that have been described over the past decade have not been included. The most recent species that appear in the book include *Paphiopedilum kolopakingii*, *P. richardianum* (considered by some to be a variant of the widespread *P. lowii*), *P. sangii* and *P. supardii*.

Whilst primarily dealing with species orchids, there are also comprehensive chapters on hybridisation and cultivation. This book should be in the libraries of all those interested in slipper orchids.



The History of the Orchid

by Merle A. Reinikka

324 pp. 242mm x 164mm Hardcover.

Published by Timber Press.

Available from Peribo Book

Distributors, Mt Kuring-gai NSW (02) 9457-0011

Email: peribo@bigpond.com

ISBN 0-88192-325-7, AUD \$65.00

This book, written by a past Editor of the American Orchid Society Bulletin, delves into the history and lives of many of the noted orchidologists from the past two centuries. Many orchid growers will instantly recognise the surnames of these collectors and cultivators, as most had numerous orchids, and other plant species, named after them.

The first part of the book, entitled Historical Development, talks about orchid species, classification, their introduction into cultivation, hybridisation and the development of the orchid industry. There is also a chronological guide to descriptive and taxonomic orchid literature.

The main part of the book revolves around those who devoted their lives to the orchid bug. Just over fifty of the most prominent identities are profiled in this easy to read book, which provides us with a wealth of information. Some of these include John Lindley, Joseph Paxton, George Skinner, Charles Darwin, Thomas Lobb, Rudolf Schlechter, Oakes Ames and

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Lewis Knudson. Also, there is a considerable Australian flavour, with the likes of Joseph Banks, Franz Bauer, Robert Brown, and R.D. Fitzgerald discussed. After these chapters is a list of significant references for those featured. There are a number of black and white illustrations, mostly of the people who became part of orchid history, plus a number of examples of plants that were subsequently named after them. I recommend this book to those interested in orchid history, and stories of real-life adventure. ■

Field Guide to the New Zealand Orchids (2001 Edition)

by Ian St George, Bruce Irwin, Dan Hatch & Eric Scanlen

136 pp. 206mm x 154mm Softcover.

Published by the New Zealand Native Orchid Group.

Available from Ian St George, 22 Orchard St, Wadestown, Wellington, New Zealand

Email: istge@rnzcg.org.nz

ISBN 0-9597931-1-6, NZD \$15.00

This is an excellent field guide, written by a quartet of some of the most knowledgeable native orchid enthusiasts from New Zealand. Ian St George is Editor of the NZNOG Journal and the author of the recently published Nature Guide to the New Zealand Orchids, which is a fantastic work in itself.

All of the described New Zealand orchids are included, as well as a number of undescribed species. As expected, terrestrial orchids predominate with many examples from the genera *Corybas*, *Pterostylis* and *Thelymitra*. Of course the epiphytes are there, including *Bulbophyllum*, *Drymoanthus*, *Earina* and *Winika*. There

are regional distribution maps provided for each of the taxa, flowering times, habitat and distinguishing characteristics, as well as numerous superb detailed black and white illustrations. There is a page devoted to each species. The text is arranged alphabetically, yet it's a bit annoying that there is no index provided. The nomenclature used is up to date, and prior synonyms are included.

I was immediately impressed with this booklet, and I am sure that those interested in Australian terrestrial orchids, and species orchids in general, will enjoy this work. It is a must if you intend to visit New Zealand, as this guide will help you identify every orchid you are likely to see in the field. ■



More Orchids in Victoria.

Edited by Alan Hope and Brian Milligan

60 pp. 300mm x 208mm Softcover.

Available from Treasurer OSCOV, 9

The Grove, Boronia Vic 3155

AUD \$10.00 (which includes packing and postage)

This is the sister volume to Orchids in Victoria, that was reviewed in the previous issue of the AOR. It also features a wide range of articles from orchid growers in Victoria, again with over forty articles, many written by Brian Milligan and Alan Hope, whose work has often featured in the *Australian Orchid Review*.

There is also a section of one page cultural notes, that would be useful as handouts at society meetings and shows. These have been taken from the NEMOS News (North East Melbourne Orchid Society). This inexpensive pair of books are selling quickly, and are great value, both in terms of price and of the information contained within its pages. ■

Growing Orchids

by David P. Banks

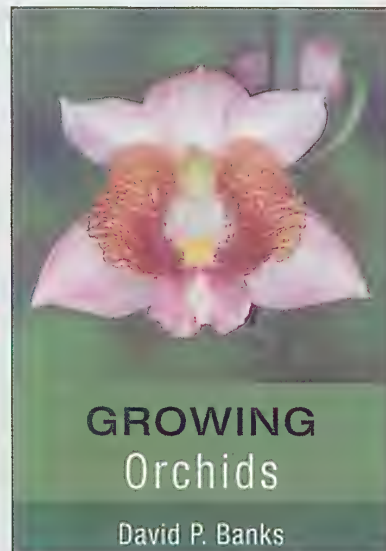
122 pp. 240mm x 182mm Softcover.

Published by Kangaroo Press (an imprint of Simon & Schuster Australia)

ISBN 0731808452, AUD \$24.95

If you're looking for a practical guide to growing these beautiful flowers, written

by an Australian for local conditions, then this inexpensive paperback is the one for your bookshelf. David Banks operates Hills District Orchids nursery in Sydney,



has recently appeared with me a couple of times on the "Burke's Backyard" TV show, and was also the author of the fascinating story on pitcher plants (*Nepenthes*) in the March 2002 edition of the Burke's Backyard magazine.

His guide to growing orchids is jam-packed full of practical information on growing orchids in a variety of situations. One hundred different orchid genera are treated, covering well over 400 species. Over a hundred sharp, high quality colour photographs supplement the text.

Aimed at both enthusiasts and beginners, giving succinct rundowns on all the major species, their likes and dislikes, it covers its topic very well. ■

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Tinonee Orchids Open Day and Show 2002

On Sunday 14th July 2002, the annual open day and show was held at Tinonee Orchids, near Taree, New South Wales under lovely blue skies. Hundreds of orchid growers, both local and interstate, visited Ray Clement's vast nursery to enjoy the fellowship of other orchid enthusiasts, look at the orchids on display, and browse around for that extra plant (or two) to add to the collection.

As in previous years, a raffle was held supporting a respected charity. This year, all of the proceeds from the raffle went to Retina Australia, a voluntary organisation that provides scientific research and support to people and families affected by retinal degenerative diseases such as irreversible "night blindness" or "tunnel vision". At present, there are no cures for this genetic disease, which can ultimately lead to total blindness. Close to \$1000 was raised on the day, which was an outstanding effort. Graeme and Lyn Banks, from the New South Wales Committee of Retina Australia, accepted the donation on behalf of Retina Australia and thanked Ray for organising and supporting this fundraising drive, which was also supported by Rob & Daryl Wells, Ruth & John Purvis, Sid & Coral Burton, Barrita Orchids (Scott & Kim Barrie), Red Tail Wines and Prestige Plant Products.

The show featured an outstanding array of the very latest in Australian *Dendrobium* hybrids. Henk van den Berg and Don Cruickshanks, who travelled up from the Maitland district, grew many of these fine plants. There certainly is some friendly rivalry between these chaps, and they both know how to really grow a good orchid. What is most impressive about them though, is they bring along a



Lisa Clement (Ray's daughter), Ray Clement, Lyn Banks & Graeme Banks with the raffle prizes.



Dendrobium Graeme Banks 'Greta'



Don Cruickshanks and Henk van den Berg

lot of plants for display – not just picking the best couple to go into each class. On the day, the Champion Australian Hybrid went to Don's plant of *Dendrobium* Graeme Banks 'Greta', which would certainly be in for award consideration

on a larger plant. This was the top native out of close to one hundred entries, even beating numerous fine clones of *D. Avril*'s Gold.

There were also some fine cymbidiums, paphiopedilums, cattleyas and miscellaneous orchids on display, as well as some unusual species. The canteen did a roaring trade with the smell of freshly cooked steak sandwiches drawing the crowds in! Plus there was a wine tasting from one of the local winemakers. Ray even organised for one of his koalas (his property backs onto native bushland that is home to a large colony of these marsupials) to be in a nearby tree, which became an instant tourist attraction, delighting the young, and the young at heart. Many will be already looking forward to next years event, certainly not one to be missed!

David Banks
Seven Hills, NSW.

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Mountains to Coast Orchid Expo 2002

Early planning and organisation proved to be the making of a very successful Orchid Expo.

Early Friday morning, the Memorial Hall came alive with members of the three hosting Orchid Societies of Bribie Island, Caboolture and Glasshouse Country, to set up the venue. Orchid Nurseries and Trade Suppliers filled the outside walls with their orchids and wares.

A mass display of orchids and foliage by the three host Societies welcomed everyone as they entered the hall. Twenty one entries competed in the 1m x 1m table display section, capped by benched orchids and foliage, floral art and photography filling the hall. What a sight to behold.

The Expo began with a wine tasting by Delaney's Creek Winery, plus local cheese and fruit. All enjoyed a relaxed evening of fellowship and friendship as they appreciated the quantity and quality of orchids and foliage on display.

Judging took place on the Saturday morning. The main winners were **Champion Orchid:** *Catasetum* Delightful owned by W. Brown of the Tweed District Orchid Society.

Reserve Champion: *Asca*. Candace's Sunshine owned by J. & J. Buckley.

Specimen Champion: *Den*. Blue Gem owned by C. & L. Duffy.

Species Champion: *Phal. lindenii* owned by Mel and Fay Wheeler, members of both Bribie Island and Caboolture Orchid Societies, who were delighted when their plant was awarded a high HCC at the Expo.

Floral Art Champion: Helen Murray of Flinders View.

Photography Champion: John Kemp of Caloundra.

The doors opened to keen growers and the public, some appreciating the orchids on display and others buying up from their favourite Orchid Nurseries and Suppliers. Five buses on Saturday and four on the Sunday helped greatly to make the Expo well visited and financially viable for our Stall holders.

Guest speakers supplied many lectures and everyone who attended went away more knowledgeable and keen. Potting demonstrations and cultural advice was given over the three days. Many attending the Expo enjoyed a sit down in the dining area with a cup of tea and sandwiches.

The Caboolture Sports Club catered for our Presentation Dinner enjoyed by all, and some lucky people went home with an assortment of prizes donated by local businesses. On Sunday, smiling registrants

returned to the hall after both bus trips. One visited Stoney Creek to see orchids growing in situ, and the other visited the tourist mountain area of Monteville and finished at Bribie Island for afternoon tea.

The committee of the Mountains to Coast Orchid Expo 2002, on behalf of the Sub Tropical Orchid Council of Qld., Bribie Island, Caboolture and Glasshouse

Country Orchid Societies, would like to thank all their members for making the Expo a success. Many thanks to our Guest Speakers, Stall holders, Sponsors, Floral Art and Photography Displays, and especially, everyone who brought an orchid to the Expo, as without your readiness to compete, no Show would ever be successful.

The Expo closed on Monday afternoon, the finish of the fantastic week end of orchid viewing and appreciation, plus an increase in the size of most orchid collections.

Carol Button

Orchid Society of NSW and Affiliated Societies Winter Show



Left to right: Belinda Needham, Marketing Manager, St. Ives Shopping Village, Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC, Governor of NSW and Kathy Koutsoukis, President OSNSW – Photo by Anna Brennan

The Orchid Society of NSW and affiliated societies held a very successful winter show at St Ives Shopping Village from the 16th June to the 23rd June. This was the 2nd year that the Winter Show has been held at this venue and has become very popular with the public and the management of St Ives Shopping Village, and is starting to recapture the days when the Winter Show was a highlight of the year at Roselands.

The Grand Champion of the show was *Paphiopedilum* Magic Oro 'Camira' owned by Wal Rhodes and was truly deserving of its prize. It had recently been awarded a AM/AOC.

The major highlight of the show was the official opening by the Governor of NSW Her Excellency Professor Marie Bashir AC on Tuesday, 18th June. The President of the OSNSW Kathy Koutsoukis pre-

sented Her Excellency with a beautiful cymbidium, which had been hybridised and named in her honour, *Cymbidium* Marie Bashir. The hybridising was done by Kevin Hipkins from Royale Orchids of Peats Ridge in NSW and the cross is *Cymbidium* Wallacia x Mighty Mouse. The cross has been registered with the Royal Horticultural Society in England.

The Orchid Society of NSW would like to thank all the societies and members who worked so hard to put on displays, maintained duty, potting demonstrations and made friendly contact with the public during the show. All this helped to make the show an outstanding success. We hope that many of the societies participating gained new members from the show.

Kathy Koutsoukis
President OSNSW

The Long "Lost" *Vanda lindenii* Re-found!

Jim Cootes

The writing of a book, particularly one to identify orchid species, is a long and laborious task. I have recently completed this job, but for me it was more a "labour of love" than a task, because of my affection for species orchids and more exactly those orchid species from the Philippines.

The little dramas begin once the book is out there, in the big, wide world, for all and sundry to see and study the text and

pictures before them. People are then able to formulate their opinions, whether positive or negative. The criticism can be, either constructive or destructive, depending on the reader's views of taxonomy, generic and specific limitations or any number of other concepts.

Only a very foolish person, or one with a huge ego, would say that there are no mistakes or mis-identifications in a book such as I have written. The important

thing about a work such as mine is that one has spent the time going over the original descriptions; studied the available literature; been able to see microfiches of the type specimen's (or even better, the "actual" types); studied any available drawings, paintings, photographs or sketches of the species concerned. This is done to try and be as certain as possible about the names we have on the species that have been described and illustrated.

Once the book is finally published and the interested people who have purchased copies have had the chance to study the contents, the feedback starts coming back to the author. A lucky few were able to get pre-release copies for review and these people are usually experts in their particular fields. The comments of these reviewers' are greatly valued by the author and can in some cases influence whether a person purchases the book.

One of these copies was sent to Paul Ormerod, a keen enthusiast from North Queensland, for his opinion, as he spends a lot of time looking at dried herbarium specimens of orchids around the world. A couple of nights after receiving the book he excitedly contacted me. It appears that the species I have illustrated as *Vanda scandens* Holttum (page 188) is, in fact, the long "lost" *Vanda lindenii* Rchb.f. The respected Dr. Eric Christenson from the USA, who also received a review copy, later confirmed his identification.

Professor Heinrich G. Reichenbach first named *Vanda lindenii*, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, in 1886. The specific epithet honours Mr. Jean Linden, a French horticulturist. The origin of the species, as stated in the original description, was the very vague "Papuasia".

It can now be confirmed that this species occurs on the island of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines and the south-west island of Palawan. The exact localities are a closely guarded secret as this is a seldom-seen species.

Jim Cootes

Email jecootes@ozemail.com.au

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AOR198

Maintaining Your Orchid Collection

By Bill Dobson

The later part of spring is the time that you should be doing the majority of your potting as most of the flowers have finished and all the young plants are starting to put on new growths. It's time to look at a maintenance program for your plants to bring them forward for the next years flowers.

Fertilising

To start with let us look at a fertilising program. It's not what you use, but to have a balanced program, that constantly and regularly nourishes and builds your plants.

Fertilisers are food for your plants. Plants cannot get by without food just as we cannot. They must, and do get nutrients from somewhere. However, depending on the potting media they are in, or on, and the type of plant they are could determine the best type of food suitable for them to obtain optimal growth. Optimal growth is what we strive for to get a good healthy root system that will generate the biggest bulbs so that the plant can have strong fat healthy inflorescences loaded with beautiful flowers. Look after the root system and the plant will look after itself.

All fertilisers are designed to give plants a boost in one direction either growth or fruit so they can grow and reproduce through their flowers, and flowers is what we are after 99% of the time.

You see the letters N:P:K on fertiliser labels. Do you know what they stand for and what they do for your plants?

Nitrogen (N) Gives leaf, stem and fruit growth. Gives dark green colours to foliage, and improves the quality of the leaf. It produces rapid growth and increases protein content of plants.

Phosphorous (P) Stimulates early root formation and hastens maturity and gives a rapid and vigorous start to plants. Also stimulates blooming and aids fruit formation.

Potassium (K) Gives increased vigour and decisive resistance to plants, improves seed quality and is essential to formation and transfer of starches, sugar and oils in the plant system.

As well as this you might see Calcium (Ca), which influences absorption of plant nutrients, neutralises acid condition in soil or compost, it promotes early root growth and formation and neutralises toxic compounds produced in the plant.

Types of Fertilisers

Chemical

Peters, Phostragen, Campbells, Aquasol, HSO.

All of these are basically the same. Chemical salts, which are prepared in quantities by the manufacturer according to the plants to be fed and the potting mix, used. Trace elements may be added to make a more balanced mix. All these must be mixed with water and sprayed or watered over the plants using a flow proportioner and hose or a watering can.

Advantages. Easily mixed with water, mostly soluble. Easily dispensed over a plant and absorbed by the root system and foliage.

Disadvantages. Very little used by the plant. The majority will go into the soil or down the drain.

Natural or Organic

Garden party, Chicken Pellets, Cow or Horse manure, Feathers 'N' Fins, Blood 'N' Bone.

All organic based can be used dry, as a dressing or soaked in water as a concentrate and mixed in a watering can.

Advantages. More readily taken up by the plant.

Disadvantages. May smell!

Slow Release

Osmacote, Nutricote

A pelletised mix more suitable for Cymbidiums and dense potting mixes but can be successfully used with bark mixes. 3, 4, 5, 6 or 9-month variations available. Uses a combination of water and warmth to slowly wear down the coating and release the nutrients to the plant.

Advantages. Easy to apply, and when it rains it fertilises as well.

Disadvantages. Easy to over dose and may release more than you intended to at one time.

When to Fertilise

Morning, Evening? Depends on the time of year. I have had many discussions on this subject and I won't go into the technical reasons here except to say that I water and fertilise in the morning when the plants are more receptive to take in nutrients through their root system and the leaves. I will continue on hot days to spray the leaves on dusk or early evening on hot summer days to cool the plants and water under the benches for added humidity.

Media

Bark, Bark and Styrene Foam, *Sphagnum* Moss, Stones, Absorba Stone, Sand. Mounts of hardwood, Australian treefern, and cork. Media that contains a large amount of bark is constantly decomposing due to microbial activity and is accelerated by watering and fertilising; this causes a reduction of soluble nitrogen in the mix, called 'Nitrogen Drawdown'. To combat, some advocate a higher nitrogen content in the fertiliser.

Whatever you use, that is suitable for your area, it is better if all your collection is in the same type of mix and pots.

Additives

Trace Elements (a good fertiliser will not require any additives), Lime for pH correction, Calcium see above, KDL (Liquid Potassium), root starters (hormones). These are used to revive plants and stimulate root activity.

Use of a Wetting Agent

If you want to get more out of your fertiliser and have more of it taken up by the plant, as well as paying for less water, I recommend the use of a good wetter. WA100 is one and Chemspray have one and others are available. You don't use much, but you could cut your water bill by as much as 25%.

Water

Must have it! Rainwater for preference, from the sky or from a drum collected from rain. If this is not available then I can tell you that Sydney water is some of the best in the world for you and your plants. The crunch is this, no one can tell you how often to water your plants. This will depend on the microclimate in your back yard. How much sunshine you get during the day and how much wind your plants receive. The quicker your plants dry out the more water your plants can and should have. You may even have to change your mix to suit your conditions. If the mix stays too wet use a more open mix. The most important thing is to make sure that your plants roots can breathe air. They must not remain wet and saturated or like you they will drown and the plant will stress and expire.

This is the program we use:

October: Starting the first weekend I will give all our plants and orchids a good solid watering with a solution of 'Garden

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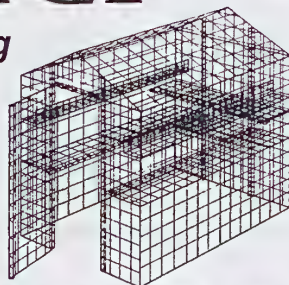
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Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5 ml per litre then follow this up every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month with Peters 'Blossom Booster'

November: First weekend all our orchids receive a good watering with a solution of 'Garden Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5 ml per litre then follow this up every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month with Peters 'Excel Hi-Mag'.

December: First weekend all our orchids receive a good watering with a solution of 'Garden Party' at a weak ratio of 1.5 ml per litre then follow this up every weekend (rain or shine) for the rest of the month with Peters 'Blossom Booster'.

January: Cut out the 'Garden Party'. We are back to the Peters 'Excel Hi-Mag' again (rain or shine), every weekend.

February: We are back to the Peters 'Blossom Booster' again (rain or shine), every weekend.

March: We are back to the Peters 'Excel Hi-Mag' again (rain or shine), every weekend.

April: 1st weekend Lime the plants with Microfine Lime at the rate of 1.5 gms per litre. You will have to get somebody to help here to stir the tank as it won't stay suspended, or mix in a watering can and water over the plants. This is done to stop any acid build-up in the potting mix and bring the mix back to a more even pH,

which will help them absorb more nutrients. You can mix fertiliser with this as well. We are back to the Peters 'Blossom Booster' again (rain or shine), every weekend.

Bugs and Fungus

In November, hopefully you will have finished potting, you should spray for bugs Carbaryl or similar. Do it on a still day and watch for photo-toxicity. Leave it for 2 weeks and spray with Mancozeb to protect new growths from diseases. Follow up the bug spray in 3 to 4 weeks. Keep Cinnamon and Fongarid handy for rots.

I nearly forgot. With each fertilising I make up a batch of concentrate and use a proportional sprayer. To the fertilising concentrate I add 'Condys Crystals - Potassium Permanganate' at a rate of 50 ppm or 15 mls this equates to 15mls per

300 litres of water from the spray head. This acts as a bactericide, helps oxygenate the roots and the plant can take up the potassium a well.

Lastly a mix that I have been using, courtesy of Phil Spence, sprinkled over the bark before I pot. Wet the bark and sprinkle a little 'pinch' over it and mix the bark around till all is covered. The roots love it. (Unfortunately you're going to have to crush the super phosphate)!

| | |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 2270 gms | Hoof and horn or blood meal. |
| 115 gms | potassium nitrate. |
| 115 gms | Potassium sulphate. |
| 1135 gms | Single super phosphate. |
| 3400 gms | Dolomite lime. |
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Vibrex

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Vibrex is a colourless, odourless liquid; non-toxic, non-corrosive and non-flammable. It is a wide spectrum bactericide, fungicide, viricide and algicide, to be used as a disinfectant in many applications in and around the nursery.

How does it work?

Vibrex works via oxidisation. This means that Vibrex does not produce unfriendly chlorinated compounds, and regardless of concentration or contact time, will react immediately with the cell walls of micro-organisms.

The various characteristics and low usage rates of Vibrex, gives it the least environmental impact of any biocide in use today. Stabilised chlorine dioxide is rapidly becoming the most advanced, viable and accepted broad-spectrum sanitiser of today.

Vibrex is safe to the operator, and at such low use rates will have no negative impact on plants, whilst still efficiently removing unwanted organisms and disease.

Applications.

Vibrex is a handy solution for all disease problems in the nursery. It will destroy common pathogens such as Phytophthora, Fusarium and Pythium, and will also clear up slimy algae infestations. Vibrex is unmatched in its ability to rapidly control *Botrytis cinerea* on flowers.

Vibrex can be added to the correct volume of water in a header tank, fungicide spray unit, hand-held mister, or even watering can. This solution is then applied to plants and greenhouse surfaces. Positive effects can be noticed within hours.

Footbaths and tools in the nursery can also be sterilised with Vibrex.

Botrytis cinerea

Laboratory research performed at the Institute of Horticultural Development (IHD, Knoxfield, Vic) has proven that Vibrex can completely destroy spores of the common horticultural pest *Botrytis cinerea*, in less than two minutes. Vibrex will not have any negative effect on the plant at the recommended usage rates, and poses no threat to workers.

Options

Vibrex comes in handy 1L containers, and is also available in 10 and 20L containers. Large-scale requirements can be discussed with your Vibrex representative.

One major advantage of Vibrex over other products is its ability to be flexible, based on users requirements. Stabilised chlorine dioxide offers a reliable and easy-to-use solution. However, for heavy outbreaks of disease in the nursery, Vibrex can be activated by addition of citric acid (Vibrex Activator). This enables faster reaction time to rapidly knock down infestations that may be a threat to other plants.

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Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor, "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

Email: bbadger@graphicworld.com.au

Expert growers within our Society will be available to assist anyone needing cultural advice and will be holding potting demonstrations during both days.

Beautiful floral arrangements also prove popular for purchase at very reasonable prices. Refreshments will be available and there will be daily raffles and lucky door prizes.

Venue: Wondall Heights State School Hall, Wondall Road, Manly West Qld.

Dates: Saturday, 21st September, 8.30-4.30pm; Sunday, 22nd September, 8.30-3.30pm.

Admission: Adults \$2.00; Pensioners and Children \$1.00.

For further information please contact President, Maurie Page: 07 3843 3628.

Turn Your Backyard Into A Work of Art

Ever wanted to know how to make your backyard look like a work of art? For the very best garden designs from Sydney's leading professionals, don't miss the "Festival of Gardens", to be held in Sydney at Fox Studios Australia from September 5-8.

Celebrating the Art of Garden design, the festival will showcase more than 20 miniature displays featuring sculpture, architecture and innovative plant and flower formations from Sydney's top landscape architects and garden designers.

The community-based Festival will honour gardens as distinguished works of art, with some of the displays moving to permanent locations around Sydney at the close of the event.

So put the dates in your calendar – September 5-8 at Fox Studios Australia from 10am-5pm. Entry is \$10 for adults and \$5 concessions.

Eastern Districts Spring Orchid Show

On Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd September 2002, Eastern Districts Orchid Society in Brisbane will be holding its Annual Spring Show.

Visitors will be able to view a spectacular display of orchids in bloom on the show bench. They will also be able to purchase plants, many of them in bloom, from our plant sales. A wide variety of genera will be both on show and for sale.

Reg Trenerry Award

The North Shore Orchid Society Inc. is proud to announce the recent presentation of two awards.

Reg was the founder Hon. Treasurer in 1951 and served continuously for the following 39 years.

To recognise his many outstanding achievements in a lifetime in orchidology, the Society created the "Reg Trenerry Award". The award is presented, when required, to members who have made significant contributions deemed to be of "Outstanding and Meritorious Service".

At a recent function, the President, Tony Maclure, presented Lesley and Garrie Bromley with individual framed certificates of the "Reg Trenerry Award", each recognised their 30 years service and achievements within the NSOS Inc. and to the whole orchid community.

We congratulate Lesley and garrie and note that garrie was one of those responsible for the creation of the award. *Murray Corrigan, North Shore Orchid Society*

New Horticulture Education System

Watch a video, read notes and study photos and illustrations on the computer screen; then test yourself to see what you have learnt; and get immediate feedback – you got it right, so move on; or you got it wrong, so go back and revise that section of the course.

If you have a question; connect in to the

Student room and send it over the forum; or email a tutor; or even phone a tutor and have a chat (There's someone available five days a week).

This is all part of a new, highly sophisticated training system being introduced by ACS.

Set it up in your business

The system will work for either distance education or as a major part of classroom delivered courses. It offers employers the possibility of delivering training as and when they want, in their own offices. Education institutions may use the system to deliver tried and proven training sessions over a computer, as a component of their overall delivery. Individuals can enrol directly and pursue studies online or distance education course.

Cost effective and high quality

Cybercampus is a step up from anything offered before by ACS. Don't confuse it with "traditional distance education": it is far more interactive than that. In a world where limited funding often impacts badly on the quality of education, this system is exceedingly cost effective; through technology, providing a means to overcome many of the problems that have been plaguing horticultural training in recent years.

Australian Correspondence Schools already has a series of courses offered on Cybercampus. A range of other courses will be added over time.

Check it out at www.acseduonline.com

Or phone us for a brochure: (07) 5530 4855.

Orchids for Wishes

Purchase a beautiful orchid today and make wishes come true for children with life threatening illnesses.

The Make-A-Wish Foundation has announced the launch of the first ORCHID FOR WISHES campaign. The Make-A-Wish Foundation creates magic and joy for children with life threatening illnesses by granting their cherished wish. All Australians can help with this mission simply by buying a magnificent cymbidium orchid for just \$29.95.

10,000 beautiful orchids have been made available to the Foundation for the first time this year. Not only will you receive a beautiful orchid, perfect for your garden or balcony; every purchase will include a donation directly to the Make-A-Wish Foundation.

Tony Walsh, CEO of the Make-A-Wish Foundation said recently, "we are delighted to be involved with the ORCHIDS FOR WISHES campaign. Over the next few months we encourage all Australians to get behind this great idea and share in the power of a wish – this really is a simple and unique way to help the kids."

We need your generous support for ORCHIDS FOR WISHES – order now and don't miss out on this wonderful opportunity – call now on telephone: 1800 675 437. All orchids are delivered by Australia Post in specially designed boxes anywhere in Australia.

The Make-A-Wish Foundation is a not for profit organisation that grants wishes to young people with life threatening illnesses. Since establishing itself in Australia in 1985, the Foundation has granted more than 2,900 wishes to sick children across Australia. With 43 volunteer branches nationally the Foundation aims to grant up to 400 wishes per annum.

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NEW ORCHID HYBRIDS

March - May 2002 REGISTRATIONS

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| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
|---|---|---|
| AERIDOVANDA Diane de Olazarra | <i>Aer. lawrenceae</i> x <i>V. Robert's Delight</i> | R.F. Orchids |
| ANGULOCASTE Shimazaki | <i>Lyc. Concentration</i> x <i>Angust. Olympus</i> | Kokusai(J.Shimazaki) |
| ASCOCEMDA Adkins Calm Sky Adkins Purple Sky Gold Sparkler Marty Brick Mary Zick Mary's Friend Valerie Thai Classic | <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i> x <i>Ascda. Adkins Purple Sea</i> <i>Ascda. Navy Blue</i> x <i>V. Varavuth</i> <i>Ascda. Crownfox Sparkler</i> x <i>Ascda. Fuchs Gold</i> <i>V. lamellata</i> x <i>Ascda. Moles Mandarin</i> <i>V. Doctor Anek</i> x <i>Ascda. Crownfox Inferno</i> <i>Ascda. John De Blase</i> x <i>Ascda. Nopawan</i> <i>V. Kuitana Gold</i> x <i>Ascda. Fuchs Gold</i> | Adkins Orch.(O/U) Adkins Orch.(O/U) R.F. Orchids Moles R.F. Orchids Moles How Wai Ron(R.F.Orchids) |
| BARDENDRUM Cosmo-Pixie Pink Cloud Risque | <i>Bard. Nambou Pixy</i> x <i>Bark. skinneri</i> <i>Epl. centradentum</i> x <i>Bark. whartonia</i> <i>Epl. Phillips Jesup</i> x <i>Bark. whartonia</i> | Kokusai Hoosier(Glicenstein/Hoosier) Hoosier(Glicenstein/Hoosier) |
| BRASSOCATTLEYA Ernesto Alavazca Maidosa Noble's Pink Pitch | <i>Bc. Pastoral</i> x <i>C. Nerio</i> <i>Bc. Maikai</i> x <i>B. nodosa</i> <i>Bc. Pink Dinah</i> x <i>Bc. Orglade's Pink Paws</i> | R.B. Cooke(R.Allenburgh) S.Benjamin S.Barani |
| BRASSOLAELLOCATTLEYA Angel's Glory Beautiful Morning Castle Titanic Clearwater Gold Copper Clad Don Herman Flaming Youth Haleah Chariot Hawaiian Direction Hawaiian Eureka Hawaiian Improvement Hawaiian Progress Hawaiian Skill Honeycomb Hwa Yuen Apple Hwa Yuen Magic Lady Madonna Love Ballad Lucento de Oro Maile Hollinger Makahio Princess Morning Song Noble's Belis Noble's Bronze Noble's Daybreak Noble's Glimmer Noble's Glint Noble's Spark | <i>Bl. Morning Glory</i> x <i>C. Angelwalker</i> <i>Bl. Morning Glory</i> x <i>Lc. Bonanza Queen</i> <i>Bl. Oconee</i> x <i>Lc. Florida's Triumph</i> <i>Bl. Waikiki Gold</i> x <i>Blc. Yellow Peril</i> <i>Lc. Lee Langford</i> x <i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i> <i>Blc. Royal Firey</i> x <i>Blc. Memoria Crispin Rosales</i> <i>Blc. Oconee</i> x <i>Blc. Joyful</i> <i>Blc. Golden Tang</i> x <i>Lc. Mary Ellen Carter</i> <i>Blc. Memoria Helen Brown</i> x <i>C. Horace</i> <i>Bc. Mount Anderson</i> x <i>Blc. Hawaiian Success</i> <i>Blc. Sweet Anniversary</i> x <i>Blc. Joann Yukimura</i> <i>Blc. Fred Stewart</i> x <i>Lc. Bonanza</i> <i>Blc. His Light</i> x <i>C. Earl</i> <i>L. arceps</i> x <i>Blc. Chancemaker</i> <i>Blc. Ahuaboa</i> x <i>Blc. Haw Yuen Moon</i> <i>Blc. Haw Yuen Moon</i> x <i>Blc. Tzeng-Wen Beauty</i> <i>Blc. Nacouches</i> x <i>Bc. Donna Kimura</i> <i>Blc. Love Sound</i> x <i>L. bradei</i> <i>Bl. Richard Mueller</i> x <i>C. Angelwalker</i> <i>Bl. Hawaiian Wedding Song</i> x <i>Blc. Golden Tang</i> <i>Bl. Morning Glory</i> x <i>Lc. Melody Fair</i> <i>Bc. Orglade's Pink Paws</i> x <i>Lc. Maria Aparecida Barani</i> <i>L. tenebrosa</i> x <i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i> <i>Blc. Julio Barbero</i> x <i>Blc. Ademar Manarini</i> <i>C. Jaguataruna</i> x <i>Blc. Enid Moore</i> <i>Blc. Haw Yuen Moon</i> x <i>Lc. Amber Glow</i> <i>Blc. Haw Yuen Moon</i> x <i>Blc. George Suzuki</i> | H & R H & R Orchidcastle R.B. Cooke(O/U) Phelps Farm C.Hackney(O/U) Y.Nakahara Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. Kodama Kodama Kodama Kodama(Carmela) Kodama(Carmela) Y.Bloch(O/U) C.H.Hsieh(Hwa Yuen) C.H.Hsieh(Hwa Yuen) Y.Nakahara T.Hotta R.Sobrinho F.Dishman(Gavin Yamada) J.K.Lau H & R S.Barani S.Barani S.Barani S.Barani S.Barani S.Barani S.Barani |

| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
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| <i>CYMBIDIUM</i> (continued) | | |
| Crooked Kiwi | <i>Cym. Dream Temple x Cym. Vanguard</i> | Bryants |
| Derby Trail | <i>Cym. Brook Street x Cym. Khairpour</i> | A.Easton |
| Doctor Drewry Morris | <i>Cym. Mini x Cym. Sonoma Red</i> | H.Chun |
| Doctor Eric Chun | <i>Cym. Cicket x Cym. Commander Benjamin Sisko</i> | H.Chun |
| Down Under | <i>Cym. Wistow x Cym. Coraki</i> | N.Porter |
| Dry Devon | <i>Cym. Dryad x Cym. devonianum</i> | G.Day(A.Easton) |
| Funkio Hall | <i>Cym. Bow Hill x Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> | E.Stockstill |
| High Chatter | <i>Cym. Chatterbox x Cym. Highlaltin</i> | N.Porter |
| Hot Mama | <i>Cym. Mighty Mouse x Cym. James Toya</i> | L.Batchman |
| Inger Wyse | <i>Cym. Musita Flame x Cym. Vogelsang</i> | A.Easton |
| Jason Deans | <i>Cym. Pink Globe x Cym. Satsuna</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Jessica Legg | <i>Cym. Lone Star x Cym. Pebbles</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Joe Donald | <i>Cym. Coraki x Cym. John Jansma</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Joyce Williams | <i>Cym. Dutchman's Delight x Cym. Balkis</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Kerry Gomez | <i>Cym. Auntie Mary Kovlich x Cym. devonianum</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Kim Tran | <i>Cym. Sleeping Doll x Cym. Ruby Eyes</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Krispy | <i>Cym. Dragon Valley x Cym. Early Flame</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Kurallita Park | <i>Cym. Yowie Flame x Cym. Chocolada</i> | K.Western |
| Lee | <i>Cym. Tangerine Mary x Cym. Sweet Touch</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Lennon Tree | <i>Cym. Zippadedodas x Cym. Applejack</i> | L.Batchman |
| Little Squirt | <i>Cym. Squirt x Cym. insignis</i> | H.Chun |
| Loch Alire | <i>Cym. Highland Fair x Cym. Pink Ice</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Awe | <i>Cym. Mary Waters x Cym. Goldrun</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Bule | <i>Cym. Highland Hill x Cym. Beresford</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Carron | <i>Cym. Pink Ice x Cym. Goldrun</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Cninan | <i>Cym. Caltness x Cym. Clarisse Austin</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Fyne | <i>Cym. Loch Heilen x Cym. Pontac</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Garasdale | <i>Cym. Goldrun x Cym. Red Beauty</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Goll | <i>Cym. Christmas Joy x Cym. Saint Aubins Bay</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Harry | <i>Cym. Highland Fair x Cym. Howick</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Linthe | <i>Cym. Puppy Love x Cym. Loch Lomond</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Maddy | <i>Cym. Maidant x Cym. Loch Leven</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Melfort | <i>Cym. Monda x Cym. Sutherland</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Na Dal | <i>Cym. Loch Leven x Cym. Loch Moor</i> | McBean's |
| Loch na Gile | <i>Cym. Christmas Joy x Cym. Goldrun</i> | McBean's |
| Loch of Menteith | <i>Cym. Red Beauty x Cym. Monda</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Riddon | <i>Cym. Highland Fair x Cym. Pearl-Balkis</i> | McBean's |
| Loch Tordoun | <i>Cym. Thurso x Cym. Loch Leven</i> | McBean's |
| Mad Folly | <i>Cym. Applejack x Cym. Peter Pepper</i> | L.Batchman |
| Magic Kal | <i>Cym. Abracadabra x Cym. Kalimpong</i> | D.Shigaki |
| Margaret Porter | <i>Cym. Miretta x Cym. Tracey Reddaway</i> | N.Porter |
| Memoria Joan Bryant | <i>Cym. Khan Flame x Cym. Sylvan Star</i> | Bryants |
| Memoria Kenji Shiozawa | <i>Cym. Autumn Crisp x Cym. Clarisse Austin</i> | H.Chun |
| Memoria Yuriko Tamura | <i>Cym. Mariarch x Cym. Miami Moon</i> | H.Chun |
| Michelle Porter | <i>Cym. Mona Porter x Cym. Trigo Royale</i> | N.Porter |
| Morris West | <i>Cym. Peter Pan x Cym. canaliculatum</i> | Panawood(R.McNamee) |
| Nancy Quach | <i>Cym. Blush of Spring x Cym. Dutchman's Delight</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Nicole Legg | <i>Cym. Winter Showers x Cym. Poetic</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Parther Beauty | <i>Cym. Red Beauty x Cym. Red Panther</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Pat's Pride | <i>Cym. Pharaoh's Gold x Cym. Space Symphony</i> | N.Porter |
| Pepperpuss | <i>Cym. Pfeiffer Falls x Cym. Phata</i> | Bryants |
| Pharaoh's Star | <i>Cym. Pharaoh's Gold x Cym. Lunara</i> | L.Batchman |
| Princess Alia | <i>Cym. Hope Ranch x Cym. Firewheel</i> | S.Mumford(G.Giles) |
| Psychoctic | <i>Cym. Hazel Tyers x Cym. Phraeque</i> | P.Rietz(Santia Barbara) |
| Pure Bryants | <i>Cym. Rose Armstrong x Cym. Pharaoh's Gold</i> | L.Batchman |
| Rockin Robin | <i>Cym. Robin x Cym. Paul Robeson</i> | Bryants |
| Samantha | <i>Cym. Dragon Valley x Cym. Joy Raye</i> | A.Easton |
| Scarlet Beauty | <i>Cym. Tapestry x Cym. Claude Pepper</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Scott | <i>Cym. Robin x Cym. Sonoma Red</i> | L.Batchman |
| Stephen | <i>Cym. Strawberry Ice x Cym. Cleo's Melody</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Stone Free | <i>Cym. Pearly Pepper x Cym. Mary Pinchess</i> | Cal-Orchid(A.Easton) |
| Sun City | <i>Cym. Glided Angel x Cym. Applejack</i> | L.Batchman |

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| <i>CYMBIDIUM</i> (continued) | | |
| Sunline | <i>Cym. Musita Dream x Cym. Dream Therapy</i> | New Horizon Orch.(A.Easton) |
| Sweet Violet | <i>Cym. Sweetheart x Cym. One Tree Hill</i> | D.Shigaki |
| Tracey Herbert | <i>Cym. Radiant Harry x Cym. Frae For All</i> | Ez-Gro |
| Wacky | <i>Cym. Phraeque x Cym. Vieux Rose</i> | L.Batchman |
| White Lady | <i>Cym. Pure Sarah x Cym. Durham Castle</i> | Kawano Meridone |
| <i>DENDROBIUM</i> | | |
| Adora Nishii | <i>Den. alexandrae x Den. spectabile</i> | T.Nishii |
| Angel Cammy | <i>Den. Santana x Den. Angel Baby</i> | T.Hyodo |
| Big Alex | <i>Den. alexandrae x Den. bigibum</i> | H & R |
| Bugsy | <i>Den. April Showers x Den. Louise's Gem</i> | Kirk Hoq(Ou) |
| Cassas First Born | <i>Den. Yukidaruma x Den. Yodogimi</i> | Cassas Orch. |
| Christina Pang | <i>Den. Jaquelyn Concert x Den. Kiyomi Beauty</i> | M.H.Law |
| Haleahi Atogem | <i>Den. atroideaceum x Den. Louise's Gem</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Baby | <i>Den. Haleah! Stillness x Den. D'Busch Pansy</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Candy Cane | <i>Den. Haleah! long x Den. Petite Stripes</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Destiny | <i>Den. Inner Harmony x Den. Dayne</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Jewelleites | <i>Den. Susan Takahashi x Den. Dayne</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Skylight | <i>Den. Lea Takatiji x Den. Challoe Well</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Haleahi Sunstripes | <i>Den. Mary Stripes x Den. Thongchai Gold</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs.(D.Sugita) |
| Jim Beck | <i>Den. Kathryn Banks x Den. Gillian Leaney</i> | P.Vard(Oz Orch.) |
| Li-Am | <i>Den. Aussie Ochre x Den. Jamie Updon</i> | Khoq(Ou) |
| Little Alex | <i>Den. alexandrae x Den. Blue Twinkle</i> | H & R |
| Ma Kahio Sweet Heart | <i>Den. Super Ice x Den. parishii</i> | J.K.Lau |
| Maryetta's Delight | <i>Den. Toshiko x Den. Kuitana</i> | M.Sculco(Ou) |
| Prettia Nishii | <i>Den. victoriae-reginae x Den. obtusipetalum ¶</i> | T.Nishii |
| Senai Pink | <i>Den. Sagura Pink x Den. Waipahu Pink</i> | Chaw Chin Sin |
| Spring Surprise | <i>Den. mohlanum x Den. Janva</i> | A.Millet |
| Topaz Dream | <i>Den. Fantasy Land x Den. bigibum</i> | Full Sun Orch. |
| Udon Stripes | <i>Den. Mary Mak x Den. Mermald</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| Wildmoor China Doll | <i>Den. Super Ice x Den. Princess</i> | G.lannetta |
| Wildmoor Peace | <i>Den. Super Ice x Den. Stardust</i> | G.lannetta |
| Zahrah Kechik | <i>Den. Shavin White x Den. Emma</i> | Mok Hai Lim(Orkid Cem.) |
| <i>DEVEREUXARA</i> | | |
| Ng Soo Peng | <i>Asoda. Thai Classic x Phal. deneyei</i> | How Wai Ron |
| <i>DIALAELOCAITTEYA</i> | | |
| Karyn Ann | <i>Lc. Gold Digger x Diarm. bicornutum</i> | K.Kowaleski(Motes) |
| Reiro | <i>Dial. Snowflake x C. luteola</i> | Puanant |
| <i>DISA</i> | | |
| Hokkai Sankyo | <i>Disa Christia Badenhorst x Disa Unikewbett</i> | S & M.Owyes |
| <i>DORITAEOPSIS</i> | | |
| Bob Jacobson | <i>Phal. Brother Tai x Dips. Taida Rose</i> | Worldwide(Gemstone) |
| Chew Chiun Yi | <i>Dips. Lo Kwal Cheng x Dor. pulcherrima</i> | Chew Tiek San |
| Ethel Goldberg | <i>Dips. Happy Smile x Dips. Sylvia's Dream</i> | E.Goldberg |
| Fancy Ball | <i>Dips. Chinguey's Charm x Phal. Ace</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Fusheng's Fire Ball | <i>Dips. Ever Spring Prince x Dips. Ruby's Happy Angel</i> | Fu-Sheng Huang |
| Fusheng's Fire Cracker | <i>Dips. Ever Spring Prince x Dips. Brother Love Gooly</i> | Fu-Sheng Huang |
| Fusheng's Fire Works | <i>Dips. Ever Spring Prince x Phal. Baby Angel</i> | Fu-Sheng Huang |
| Fusheng's Mystical Dream | <i>Dips. Ever Spring Prince x Dips. Scarlet in Snow</i> | Chaw Chin Sin |
| Genting Valentine | <i>Dor. pulcherrima x Phal. New Angel</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Grace Lip | <i>Phal. Be Glad x Dips. City Girl</i> | Saeki Nurs. |
| Hamana Cherry | <i>Dips. Happy Valentine x Phal. Yasuji Takasaki</i> | Saeki Nurs. |
| Hamana March | <i>Dips. Modern Beauty x Phal. Yasuji Takasaki</i> | Saeki Nurs. |
| Hamana Urchin | <i>Dips. Hsinying City x Phal. Zuma Urchin</i> | Tin-Fan Ho |
| Ho's Dream Works | <i>Dips. Ever Spring Prince x Dips. Ho's Sweet Valentine</i> | Join Angel |
| Join Angel | <i>Phal. Taida Pinlong x Dips. Casablanca Joy</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Kyoto Smile | <i>Dips. Kyoto x Phal. Sayso</i> | Sato Orch. |

| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
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| DORITAENOPSIS (continued) | | |
| Lesa's Golden Rosedust | <i>Phal.</i> Brother Buddha x <i>Dips.</i> Oriental Sweetheart | Takahashi Orch. |
| Lucky Rose | <i>Dips.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Lucky Seven | J.L. Fischer(O/U) |
| Memoria Alexandra Lutton | <i>Dor. pulcherrima</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Ruth Roessler | J.L. Litten(O/U) |
| Mueshino White | <i>Phal.</i> Concorde x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino | Sato Orch. |
| Nobby's Garland | <i>Dips.</i> Nobby's Purple x <i>Phal.</i> Chit Shiang's Stripes | Nobby Orch. |
| Nobby's Spark | <i>Dips.</i> Nobby's Purple x <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Candystripe | Nobby Orch. |
| Okay Beautiful Buddha | <i>Phal.</i> Brother Buddha x <i>Dips.</i> King Shiang's Beauty | Orchid Connection |
| Paulina | <i>Phal.</i> Schöne von Unna x <i>Dips.</i> No Complaints | R-J Quené |
| Plantation Rosecandy | <i>Dips.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Candystripe | John Hutchinson(Diane Davis) |
| Red Beauty | <i>Dips.</i> King Shiang's Coral x <i>Phal.</i> Tropiclan Lady | J.& I. Selles(O/U) |
| Rouge Lip | <i>Phal.</i> Aca x <i>Dips.</i> City Girl | Sato Orch. |
| Sakura Jewel | <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Jewel x <i>Dips.</i> King Shiang's Rose | Nobby Orch. |
| Selsai's Sweet Parfait | <i>Phal.</i> Ho's French Fantasia x <i>Dips.</i> Newberry Parfait | J.& I. Selles |
| Shelley's Blush | <i>Phal.</i> Papa Cass x <i>Dips.</i> Soroca Corazon | Lehua |
| Sogo Art | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Alice x <i>Dips.</i> Sun Jye Diamond | Sogo |
| Sogo Betty | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Alice x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Berry | Sogo |
| Sogo Golden | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Manager x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Medal | Sogo |
| Sogo Goris | <i>Phal.</i> Be Tris x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Manager | Sogo |
| Sogo Hamber | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Diamond x <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Firebird | Sogo |
| Sogo Hampton | <i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Medal | Sogo |
| Sogo Logger | <i>Phal.</i> Renaud Lip x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Medal | Sogo |
| Sogo Marvin | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Diamond x <i>Dips.</i> King's Valentine | Sogo |
| Sogo Maury | <i>Dips.</i> Luchia Davis x <i>Dips.</i> King's Valentine | Sogo |
| Sogo Morgan | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Medal x <i>Phal.</i> philippinensis | Sogo |
| Sogo Passat | <i>Phal.</i> Sogo Champion x <i>Dips.</i> Leopard Prince | Sogo |
| Sogo Pearl | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Manager x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Pecker | Sogo |
| Sogo Peerss | <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Firebird x <i>Dips.</i> Sinica Peerss | Sogo |
| Sogo Richard | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Diamond x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Smith | Sogo |
| Sogo Rosa | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Alice x <i>Phal.</i> Sogo Charm | Sogo |
| Sogo Roseherz | <i>Dips.</i> Luchia Roseherz x <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Firebird | Sogo |
| Sogo Well | <i>Phal.</i> siuriana x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Medal | Sogo |
| Sogo Yago | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Alice x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Irene | Sogo |
| Sogo Yenlin | <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Vivien x <i>Dips.</i> Sogo Berry | Sogo |
| Sogo Yoshida | <i>Dips.</i> Luchia Roseherz x <i>Dips.</i> King's Valentine | Sogo |
| Sweet Strawberry | <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Candy x <i>Dips.</i> Taisuco Pixie | Jin Tseih Liu |
| Tai-H Guoning | <i>Dips.</i> Minho Princess x <i>Dips.</i> Little Gem Stripes | Huang |
| Tai-H King | <i>Phal.</i> Hwaleng Redjewel x <i>Dips.</i> Timmy Beauty | Huang |
| Takada Rose | <i>Dips.</i> Modern Beauty x <i>Dips.</i> Jpang Beauty | T. Takada |
| Tom Quené | <i>Dips.</i> Lucky Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Precious Stones | R-J Quené |
| Venogold | <i>Dips.</i> Phabulous Gold x <i>Phal.</i> venosa | John H. Miller |
| White Beau | <i>Phal.</i> Mount Kaala x <i>Dips.</i> White Chiffon | Sato Orch. |
| EPICATTLEYA | | |
| Carl Witmer | <i>Epi. ambigua</i> x <i>C. dowiana</i> | D. Hunt |
| Hanging Chad | <i>Epi. Raganti</i> x <i>C. luteous</i> Forb | C. Hackney |
| EPIDELLA | | |
| Titania | <i>Epi. longipetalum</i> x <i>Ngl. angustifolia</i> ¶ | J. Dunkelberger |
| EPIDENDRUM | | |
| Costa Lense | <i>Epi. Costa Rica</i> x <i>Epi. ilense</i> | S. Benjamin(Trop. O. Farm) |
| Dave's Delectable Deliration | <i>Epi. dichromum</i> x <i>Epi. phoeniceum</i> | D. Hunt |
| Pacific Flame | <i>Epi. Joseph Glow</i> x <i>Epi. Star Valley</i> | Cal-Orchid |
| EPILAELIOCATTELEYA | | |
| Mint-hense | <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i> x <i>Epi. ilense</i> | S. Benjamin |
| *GALEODES | | |
| Freckles | <i>Gai. devoniana</i> x <i>Morm. sinuata</i> | Mrs R. Levy |
| GONGORA | | |
| Pterodactyl | <i>Gga. atropurpurea</i> ¶ x <i>Gga. clavadora</i> ¶ | Hoosier |

| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
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| HASEGAWAARA | | |
| Hwa Yuan Grill | <i>Pot. Herring Tay</i> x <i>Cina. Why Not</i> | C.H. Hsieh(Hwa Yuan) |
| Hwa Yuan Sogo | <i>Hkmsa. Sogo Doll</i> x <i>Btc. Haw Yuan Beauty</i> | C.H. Hsieh(Hwa Yuan) |
| HAWKINSARA | | |
| Halehi Early Bird | <i>Cina. Why Not</i> x <i>Slc. Memoria Mason Taylor</i> | Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. |
| IONETTA | | |
| Cherry Dance | <i>Comp. Mount Hiei</i> x <i>Inps. paniculata</i> | Sato Orch. |
| KIRICHARA | | |
| Shirley Lorela Davidson | <i>Slc. Little Precious</i> x <i>Epi. ilense</i> | Haiku Maui(N.Mizuno) |
| *LAEGOA | | |
| Dragon Tongue | <i>L. harpophylla</i> x <i>Dga. hymenodes</i> | Hoosier |
| LAELIA | | |
| Flavestar | <i>L. flava</i> x <i>L. Gold Star</i> | T.Hotta |
| Gold Srood | <i>L. Coronet</i> x <i>L. Gold Star</i> | T.Hotta |
| LAELIOCATONIA | | |
| Ernest Davidson | <i>Cina. Quest's Millennium</i> x <i>Lc. Aloha Case</i> | Haiku Maui(N.Mizuno) |
| Just Because | <i>Cina. Why Not</i> x <i>Lc. Mari's Song</i> | C. Kumano |
| LAELIOCATTELEYA | | |
| Blue Biwa | <i>Lc. Canhamiana</i> x <i>Lc. Shasta Skies</i> | K. Takeshima |
| Garrett Collins | <i>C. Little Dipper</i> x <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i> | Gold Country |
| Gloria Blake | <i>Lc. Floralia's Triumph</i> x <i>Lc. Susan Holguin</i> | A.O.S.(Stewart Orch.) |
| Gran | <i>L. esalqueana</i> x <i>C. auranitiaca</i> | E. Granier |
| Imperial Charm | <i>Lc. Pri x Lc. Imperial Wings</i> | T.Hotta |
| Kaizu Soliten | <i>Lc. Walgery</i> x <i>C. trianaei</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Linz | <i>Lc. Bradywalk</i> x <i>Lc. Pixie Gold</i> | T.Hotta |
| Lollipop | <i>C. Candy Tuft</i> x <i>L. sincorana</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Nobile's Confetti | <i>Lc. Chocotome Gold</i> x <i>Lc. Alexis Sauer</i> | S. Barani |
| Nobile's Goldsmith | <i>Lc. Amber Glow</i> x <i>Lc. Alexis Sauer</i> | S. Barani |
| Nobile's Highlight | <i>Lc. Beariz Kuming</i> x <i>Lc. Rolf Altenburg</i> | S. Barani |
| Nobile's Nuance | <i>Lc. Maria Aparecida Barani</i> x <i>C. Dinah</i> | S. Barani |
| Orange Tart | <i>L. Tartlet</i> x <i>Lc. Chit Chat</i> | T.Hotta |
| Pretty Angele | <i>C. Angelwalker</i> x <i>Lc. Pri Pri</i> | Sato Orch. |
| Sanyo Angel | <i>L. Mishima Purple</i> x <i>C. Candy Tuft</i> | Fuji Nurs. |
| Sanyo Charm | <i>Lc. Pri x Lc. Persepolis</i> | Fuji Nurs. |
| Spring Splendor | <i>L. purpurata</i> x <i>Lc. Persepolis</i> | Y. Nakahara |
| LYCASTE | | |
| Anthony Cataldo | <i>Lyc. Island of Vulcom</i> x <i>Lyc. Edinensis</i> | P. Cataldo |
| Judith Atkins | <i>Lyc. Pisces</i> x <i>Lyc. Macama</i> | D. Wood(O/U) |
| Rakuhoku | <i>Lyc. Auburn</i> x <i>Lyc. Shoalhaven</i> | T. Goshima |
| MACLELLANARA | | |
| Shirley Dunkelberger | <i>Odctm. Roger Cole</i> x <i>Brs. Rex</i> | J. Dunkelberger |
| MASDEVALLIA | | |
| Alpha Sunrise | <i>Masd. Falcata</i> x <i>Masd. Bella Donna</i> | R. Macdonald |
| Angel Fuzz | <i>Masd. Peach Fuzz</i> x <i>Masd. Copper Angel</i> | Hoosier(Glencstein/Hoosier) |
| Golden Bantam | <i>Masd. Goldbug</i> x <i>Masd. Goldie</i> | Hoosier |
| Jimmy Cricket | <i>Masd. areas</i> ¶ x <i>Masd. vieirana</i> ¶ | Hoosier |
| Kinglet | <i>Masd. sprucei</i> x <i>Masd. exquisita</i> | Hoosier |
| Midnight Ruby | <i>Masd. calura</i> x <i>Masd. oscians</i> ¶ | Hoosier |
| Party Time | <i>Masd. Mardi Gras</i> x <i>Masd. forburda</i> | Hoosier(Glencstein/Hoosier) |
| Pink Mandarin | <i>Masd. Tanager</i> x <i>Masd. Hoosier Belle</i> | Hoosier(Glencstein/Hoosier) |

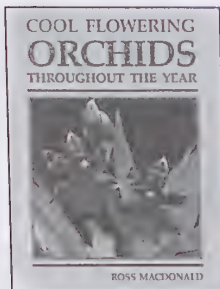
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| Brown's Pride | <i>Onc. Irene Gleason x Onc. Linda</i> | Chaw Chin Sin |
| Gentling Angel | <i>Onc. Passionata Red x Onc. White Wings</i> | A.R. Gibson |
| Gentling Rainbow | <i>Onc. La Pastora Gold x Onc. Tai</i> | H.C. Lai |
| Golden Jubilee | <i>Onc. Gower Ramsey x Onc. Milky Way</i> | A.R. Gibson(O/U) |
| Gower Mike | <i>Onc. Goldiana x Onc. flexuosum</i> | W. Savage(Richella) |
| La Pastora Gold | <i>Onc. Plum Beauty x Onc. Ducky</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Beauty | <i>Onc. Charty x Onc. Aleka</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Bulis Eye | <i>Onc. Carotene x Onc. Talisman</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Carousel | <i>Onc. Sniffen x Onc. Charty</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Charity | <i>Onc. Little Chickadee x Onc. Sniffen</i> | W. Savage(Richella) |
| Orchidom Chickadee | <i>Onc. Folies x Onc. Joy</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Follies | <i>Onc. Charty x Onc. Iniquetrum</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Good Works | <i>Onc. Sniffen x Onc. Lady Love</i> | W. Savage |
| Orchidom Ladylike | <i>Onc. Oh Me x Onc. Golden Sunset</i> | W. Savage(Richella) |
| Orchidom My Gold | <i>Onc. Natalie Warford x Onc. Sniffen</i> | W. Savage(Richella) |
| Orchidom Natalie | <i>Onc. Thriller x Onc. Front Page</i> | W. Savage |
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| <i>Paph. Winston Churchill x Paph. Novisphere</i> | | M. Yamazaki |
| <i>Paph. Via Peketuru x Paph. Skip Bartlett</i> | | T. Takano |
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| <i>Paph. Muriel Constance x Paph. sukhakuli</i> | | K. Ogawa |
| <i>Paph. Okayama Sky x Paph. Icegreen</i> | | K. Ogawa |
| <i>Paph. Snow Creek x Paph. Puddleham</i> | | |

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| Capitola Plum | Milt. Milia Hui x Milt. Aylsen Ono | E. Carlson |
| Capitola Princess | Milt. Rainbow Falls x Milt. Meadowdale | G. Lawless(I. Komoda) |
| Capitola Surf | Milt. Hawaiian Waters x Milt. Lynne Waihee | E. Carlson |
| Chad Cassidy Lawless | Milt. Dearest x Milt. Mrs. Anneli Loeb | S. Eagle(I. Komoda) |
| Depot Hill | Milt. Jean Carlson x Milt. Meadowdale | E. Carlson |
| Jean's Meadow | Milt. Lorene x Milt. William Hammel | G. Lawless(I. Komoda) |
| Jennifer Ann Mulholland | Milt. Lover's Point x Milt. Rainbow Falls | E. Carlson |
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| Mario Van Peebles | Milt. santanael x Milt. endresli | S. Eagle(I. Komoda) |
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| Susan Kaufman | Milt. Gacogne x Milt. Pearl Ono | G. Lawless(I. Komoda) |
| Tave Diggs | Milt. Yuko Hatsu x Milt. Hamburg | S. Eagle(I. Komoda) |
| Teresa Mulholland | Milt. Harvey Wong x Milt. William Hammel | G. Lawless(I. Komoda) |
| Tiger Woods | | |
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| Nanyang School's Alumni | | |
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| Nichirei Chimeron | Oda. Balser x Oda. Dewsbury | Nichirei Corp. |
| Nichirei Dewser | Oda. Lavender Lace x Odm. Augres | Nichirei Corp. |
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| San Damiano Wonder | Oda. Memoria Rudolf Pabst x Oda. Wearside | Nichirei Corp. |
| Shelley Reese Yeckes | | Nichirei Corp. |
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| Enchanted San Damiano | | J. L. Walker(Orchid House) |
| ODONTOGLOSSUM | Odm. Stropheon x Odm. Sally Jones | J. L. Walker(Sunset) |
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| Nichirei Bictores | Odm. Coupe Point x Odm. Augres | Nichirei Corp. |
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COOL FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR by Ross Macdonald

Ross Macdonald is a highly respected orchid grower and photographer from the North Island of New Zealand. This volume is devoted to cool growing orchid genera, which are easy to cultivate in New Zealand and southern Australia. Growers in tropical areas should not be discouraged, as many of these orchids are indeed adaptable and will grow in a range of climates. Andy Easton has written the foreword. Ross has devoted the first few pages of the book to cultural hints, which are down to earth and

give practical information on the basics of orchid cultivation.

Basically this is a pictorial book with over 300 full colour photographs, covering a similar number of orchid species and hybrids. The quality of both the photographs and the colour reproduction is impressive. All of the orchids have been captured using available sunlight and there is no flash photography. There is a wide range of orchid genera covered with particular emphasis placed on cymbidiums, dendrobiums, laelias, masdevallias, the Odontoglossum alliance and Paphiopedilum.

The photographs are arranged in four chapters, referring on their main blooming season. The use of seasons ensures the text is also applicable to growers in the northern hemisphere.

This inexpensive book is exceptional value and importantly is written by someone who knows and grows these orchids. I thoroughly recommend this book to orchid growers, as it will be of great value to both novice and experienced enthusiasts.

144 pp. 242mm x 168mm
Softcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A18.00 (incl. GST)
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GROWING ORCHIDS

David P. Banks

Orchids have fascinated people for years. Breathtakingly beautiful, exotic, surrounded by mystery and thought to be difficult to grow by home gardeners. David P. Banks takes the guesswork out of growing orchids by providing practical advice based on over thirty years of experience.

Growing Orchids is an up-to-date, comprehensive and informative guide to cultivating these intriguing plants. Included is information on housing orchids, temperature and watering requirements, suitable potting materials, seedling care and an extensive section on orchid propagation.

Discover the world of orchids with the extensive list of 100 different orchid genera and descriptions of over 400 species. Over 100 stunning colour photographs, including many rare and recently discovered species, showcase the tremendous variation found throughout the orchid kingdom.

David P. Banks has an extensive collection of species and hybrid orchids, and operates the nursery Hills District Orchids. He is a popular lecturer on various aspects of orchids and their cultivation, at meetings and conferences in Australia and abroad. His articles and award-winning photographs have been published to international acclaim in a variety of orchid journals and books. David P. Banks is the editor of the Australian Orchid Review.

122 pages, colour and
B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A20.45 (incl. GST)
was \$24.95 RRP (Incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING



MORE FLOWERING ORCHIDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR by Ross Macdonald

This is the sister volume to Cool Flowering Orchids throughout the Year. It is in the same format and style as the previous book, but also includes some genera that would require artificial heating in cooler climates. This volume covers a further 314 orchid species and hybrids with 344 colour plates. Both texts are highly recommended to all orchid fanciers; particularly newcomers who wish to see an array of delightful flowers that they could grow.

132 pp. 242mm x 168mm Softcover.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A18.00 (incl. GST)
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WHAT ORCHID IS THAT?

Edited by Alec Pridgeon

The orchid is one of the most passionately cultivated flowers world-wide, and for centuries it has been a symbol for the exotic and mysterious in the human imagination. As the brilliant photographs in this book show, the shapes, hues and textures of many of these extraordinary flowers continue to produce a shock of wonder in the viewer.

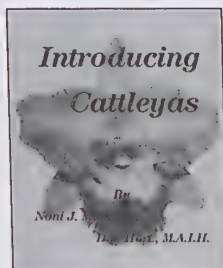
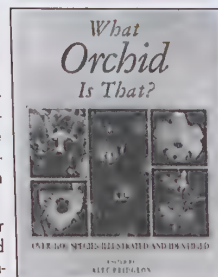
This book will delight everyone, from the gardener with a casual interest in orchids, to the confirmed enthusiast. It takes in a wide spectrum of orchid genera and more than 1100 species common in cultivation, presented by an international team of experts.

The first section, by the General Editor, Alec Pridgeon, introduces orchid habitat, distribution, names and classification, hybrids, pollination, how to grow orchids and control pests and diseases, and orchid conservation.

The alphabetical section, "Orchids A-Z", includes descriptions, names and synonyms, geographic distribution, notes on culture, and photographs drawn from collections around the world, showing the best-known species in cultivation.

Whether you are buying, growing or just looking, this is the ultimate guide to orchids.
304 pages, colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A43.95 (incl. GST)
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INTRODUCING CATTLEYAS Noni J. Mammatt

Noni Mammatt's fascination with the Cattleya Alliance, their most beautiful blooms and extensive range of colour combinations, has prompted Noni to share the results of her own trials in successfully growing and flowering all types of this most beautiful genus under shadehouse conditions in the city of Perth in Western Australia. She hopes that as a result of her writing some new growers, as well as the experienced growers of other orchid genera, may be encouraged to introduce the Cattleya Alliance into their collections.

24 pages, B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A6.60 (incl. GST)
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GROWING PHALAEOPSIS AT HOME

James Neal

Jim Neal is always called upon to give his opinion when a Phalaenopsis is shown at an Orchid Society of NSW Ltd show or nominated for an award. This is because Jim has made a study of the genus Phalaenopsis in the Sydney area since being bitten by the Phalaenopsis bug at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969.

This book is essential reading and reference for any person who grows, or is intending to grow, Phalaenopsis.

Jim, in a simple and easily understood style, explains and elaborates on light conditions, watering, temperatures, fertilisers, pests and diseases.

Explanations of the way Phalaenopsis are named and the implications of growing seedlings, illustrate some of the more difficult ideas for the layman to understand.

The colour photography illustrates beautifully the topics under discussion and the orchid names are supplied, where necessary, as a caption.

The illustrations drawn by Jim's son Jamie are pertinent and succinct and make the subject more easily understood.

56 pages, colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A11.80 (incl. GST)
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DENDROBIUM KINGIANUM:

A Unique Australian Orchid

Peter B. Adams and Sheryl D. Lawson

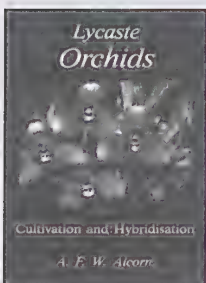
This book takes an innovative approach to the appreciation of an orchid species and breaks new ground in species monographs. Many of the orchid books available today take a dry formula approach to their topic and frequently present in another form information that is already available. This monograph provides an easily-read, comprehensive treatment of the species encompassing the interests of research scientists, horticulturalists, breeders and hobbyists, including beginners.

Covers history, biology, breeding, taxonomy, hybridisation, and culture. Has sections on award-winning plants, and shows how to develop specialist and competitive collections. Includes a register of over 300 significant plants.

This well-produced book is essential reading for all enthusiasts of d. kingianum and will be a valuable addition to the orchidist's library. For many hobbyists, the highlight of the book will be the ability to identify the many wonderful forms of d. kingianum in their collection. For others it will determine the direction of further acquisitions. This book is not only a celebration of a unique orchid, it also illuminates the fascination that has led these authors to spend many thousands of obviously rewarding hours researching this delightful monograph.

197 pages, over 180 in full colour.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A74.80 (incl. GST)
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LYCASTE ORCHIDS -

Cultivation and Hybridisation

A.F.W. Alcorn

lycaste orchids are easy to grow, and they produce flowers that range from the beautiful to the bizarre. No book previously has provided detailed cultural requirements of the Lycaste, and this book should fill that gap, and encourage new growers to take up the cultivation of this beautiful genus. A section on hybridising contains valuable information on inheritance and genetics that will benefit any hybridiser, not just the grower of lycastes, as well as helpful hints on how to avoid pitfalls in your hybridising program.

Michael Hallett, a friend of Fred Alcorn for a number of years, co-wrote this book with Fred and has completed it posthumously. He has a background in genetics, research and botany, and a passion for plants, especially orchids.

237 pages, colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A22.00 (incl. GST)
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AUSTRALIAN TROPICAL ORCHIDS

Bill Lavarack and Bruce Gray

Compiled by two well known names in the Australian orchid world, this book is essentially a collection of 116 colour photographs depicting 109 tropical orchids, chosen by the authors as representative. There is a short introduction together with brief text complementing each photograph.

The text includes notes on distribution including a simple map, habitat types, an indication of size, flowering season, conservation status and many features of interest.

72 pages, colour.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A13.15 (incl. GST)
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SARCOCHILUS ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA

Walter T. Upton

Sarcochilus Orchids of Australia is the first book to cover all aspects of species of the genus Sarcochilus. Compact plants of great floral beauty with ease of culture, they are mostly cool to cold growing, requiring limited space, and for these reasons are quickly becoming the orchid of the future.

The book gives each individual species a separate entry, with information on its history, synonyms, distribution, habitat, cultivation and hybrids, along with a drawing showing the main parts of the plant and

flower, plus a colour plate providing an easy means of identification.

Hybridising, including intergenerics, is dealt with in detail - most registered hybrids being accompanied by a colour plate. Other chapters include pollination, seed raising and cultural information for the home grower.

This is Walter T. Upton's third book and is a companion to his very popular and informative Dendrobium Orchids of Australia. He is a past president of the Orchid Society of New South Wales and The Australasian Native Orchid Society, and has received many honours in Australia including the Australian Orchid Council's Award of Honour. He is a well-known hybridiser and judge of orchids, and is a learned and entertaining lecturer much in demand throughout the world.

119 pages, colour and B&W.

OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A30.75 (incl. GST)
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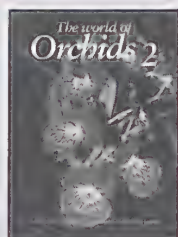
THE WORLD OF ORCHIDS - 2

The World of Orchids - 2 has been written by members and friends of the North Shore Orchid Society about orchids grown in Sydney and its environs, and we are indebted to those people for their time and effort.

It has been produced to cover a large range of genera to help not only the novice, but also the experienced grower in their present fields of interest, and to tempt and encourage them to try other genera.

It should be pointed out that the methods of culture used by the authors are those which they themselves have found successful. Growers should try any changes to their own culture gradually and on a few plants first, as orchids respond differently under different conditions.

80 pages, colour and B&W.



OUR DISCOUNT PRICE \$A8.50 (incl. GST)
was \$11.00 RRP (incl. GST) PLUS POSTAGE AND HANDLING

ORCHIDS FOR BEGINNERS

A Guide to Selection and Cultivation

Allison and Mark Webb

"Orchids for Beginners" is for those just starting out in orchids. It provides information about choosing orchids best suited to your conditions and how to grow them. There is advice on what to look for when choosing plants to avoid some common traps and the expense of losing plants unsuited to your conditions. The essential basics of cultivation for beginners are covered - potting media, mounting plants, repotting and deflasking as well as choosing locations and building bushhouses. There are suggestions for growing in country areas as well as indoors. The plant descriptions offer suggestions of plants to choose from as well as introducing some of the very varied forms of orchids.

48 pages, colour and B&W.

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| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| PAPHIOPEDILUM (continued) | | |
| Okayana Tree | <i>Paph. lamajoyus</i> x <i>Paph. Tree of Glory</i> | K.Ogawa |
| Orchilla Glory | <i>Paph. Orchilla</i> x <i>Paph. Red Glory</i> | J.L.Fischer |
| Piegash Incantation | <i>Paph. Dark Spell</i> x <i>Paph. Incantation</i> | Owens Orchids |
| Piegash Onyx | <i>Paph. Onyx</i> x <i>Paph. Dark Spell</i> | Owens Orchids |
| Piegash Rasin | <i>Paph. Rasin Pie</i> x <i>Paph. Rasin</i> | Owens Orchids |
| Prim Puddle | <i>Paph. Copper Puddle</i> x <i>Paph. primulinum</i> | Lehua(O/U) |
| Queen Tucker | <i>Paph. White Queen</i> x <i>Paph. Susan Tucker</i> | J.L.Fischer |
| Rose Tapestry | <i>Paph. Delrosi</i> x <i>Paph. micranthum</i> | M.Robbins |
| Ruby Slippers | <i>Paph. Sioux</i> x <i>Paph. Sandra Lee</i> | A.Svoboda |
| Scarlet Queen | <i>Paph. Hunston</i> x <i>Paph. Keyeshill</i> | M.Yamazaki |
| Shawase | <i>Paph. British Bulldog</i> x <i>Paph. Hoopla</i> | T.Takano(M.Yakazaki) |
| Shin-Yi Greyhood | <i>Paph. Paris</i> x <i>Paph. Saint Swiftn</i> | Ching Hua(Shin-Yi Orch.) |
| Shin-Yi Lady | <i>Paph. Genevieve Booth</i> x <i>Paph. sanderianum</i> | Ching Hua(Shin-Yi Orch.) |
| Shin-Yi Sanders | <i>Paph. Michael Koopowitz</i> x <i>Paph. sanderianum</i> | Ching Hua(Shin-Yi Orch.) |
| Sierra Bell | <i>Paph. Sierra Loco</i> x <i>Paph. bellatulum</i> | J.L.Fischer(O/U) |
| Snow Fleckles | <i>Paph. Blanche Sawyer</i> x <i>Paph. Fleckles</i> | J.L.Fischer |
| So Maud | <i>Paph. Calisco-Arquis</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i> | Lehua(O/U) |
| Sunset Swoon | <i>Paph. Rasin Glory</i> x <i>Paph. So Maud</i> | Lehua(O/U) |
| Taro Muramatsu | <i>Paph. Loric</i> x <i>Paph. Hema Chilin</i> | I.Muramatsu |
| Toru's Wunder | <i>Paph. Goldollar</i> x <i>Paph. Lippewunder</i> | T.Kkuchi |
| Tosa Adonis | <i>Paph. Grenvale</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Gem</i> | S.Fujimura |
| Tosa Athena | <i>Paph. Church Key</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Samson</i> | S.Fujimura |
| Tosa Coloratura | <i>Paph. Hamana Samson</i> x <i>Paph. Hama Snow</i> | S.Fujimura |
| Tosa Cronos | <i>Paph. Hamana Summit</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Gem</i> | S.Fujimura |
| Tosa Hart | <i>Paph. Great Western</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Icarus</i> | S.Fujimura |
| Wilhelmina's Stone | <i>Paph. stonei</i> x <i>Paph. wilhelminae</i> | J.L.Fischer(O/U) |
| Windra | <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Sandra Bay</i> | I.Ueda(O/U) |
| Wunder Sunshine | <i>Paph. Winter Sunshine</i> x <i>Paph. Lippewunder</i> | S.Miyake(S.Ichijo) |
| Yoske | <i>Paph. Hitachino</i> x <i>Paph. White Knight</i> | T.Takano |
| Yokohama Fisher | <i>Paph. James Fisher</i> x <i>Paph. Roseling</i> | Masaharu Suzuki |
| Yokohama Masaharu | <i>Paph. rotischildianum</i> x <i>Paph. Pary Gripp</i> | Masaharu Suzuki |
| PHALAEOPSIS | | |
| Adkins Giant Sialom | <i>Phal. Mount Kaala</i> x <i>Phal. Ginrei</i> | Adkins Orch.(O/U) |
| Aleksander Hansen | <i>Phal. Arthur Bettencourt</i> x <i>Phal. amboinensis</i> | Bettencourt |
| Allie Roteman | <i>Phal. Plantation Elegance</i> x <i>Phal. Lippegruss</i> | Orchid Plantation |
| Alluring Bells | <i>Phal. Pure Allure</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> | Phalatics |
| Annie's Pearls | <i>Phal. Sussex Pearl</i> x <i>Phal. Musashino</i> | McBean's |
| Art Quest | <i>Phal. Art Hall</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i> | C.Hackney |
| Alien Wonder | <i>Phal. Carmela's Wonder</i> x <i>Phal. Alien Nasu</i> | Lehua(Blossoming O.N.) |
| Beautiful Tempress | <i>Phal. Beautiful Music</i> x <i>Phal. Temptation</i> | Douglas Allen(Stones River) |
| Black Sentra | <i>Phal. Sentra</i> x <i>Phal. Black Eagle</i> | John Hutchinson(O/U) |
| Bobby French | <i>Phal. Nancy Ogburn</i> x <i>Phal. Blanca Grande</i> | S.Eagle(O/U) |
| Brecko Goldart | <i>Phal. Golden Daybreak</i> x <i>Phal. Carolina White Art</i> | Breckinridge |
| Brecko Janosa | <i>Phal. venosa</i> x <i>Phal. Janis Hager</i> | Breckinridge |
| Brother John Curtin | <i>Phal. Brother Wildcat</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Purple</i> | R.F.Orcutts(Brother) |
| Brother Tom Coffey | <i>Phal. Brother Stage</i> x <i>Phal. amabilis</i> | R.F. Orcutts(Brother) |
| Brother Vivid | <i>Phal. Brother Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Sara Lee</i> | Orchid Connection(Brother) |
| Chop Suey | <i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i> | John H.Miller |
| Curnudgeon | <i>Phal. Jungle Tapestry</i> x <i>Phal. Meau Batta Stripe</i> | C.Hackney |
| Dazzling Gold | <i>Phal. Leucadia Dazzle</i> x <i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i> | Phal. Carmela's Pixie x Phal. Lady Bug |
| Debug | <i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie</i> x <i>Phal. Lady Bug</i> | E.S.Wright |
| Flores Star | <i>Phal. stuartiana</i> x <i>Phal. florensensis</i> | Hou-Tse Liu |
| Green Canyon's Stephanie | <i>Phal. Golden Melody</i> x <i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie</i> | P.Croezen |
| Hamana Linda | <i>Phal. Merrie Maj</i> x <i>Phal. Prospector's Dream</i> | John H.Miller(O/U) |
| Hattie Mattie | <i>Phal. Little Mary</i> x <i>Phal. Glad Melinda</i> | Saeki Nurs. |
| Hazel Wallace | <i>Phal. Golden Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Precious Stones</i> | Worldwide(Gemstone) |
| Ho's Sparkling Neon | <i>Phal. Precious Pearls</i> x <i>Phal. Deventeriana</i> | S.Eagle |
| | <i>Phal. Golden Pecker</i> x <i>Phal. Yuda Blood Red</i> | Tin-Fan Ho |
| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
| PHALAEOPSIS (continued) | | |
| Hustling Super Sentra | <i>Phal. Sentra</i> x <i>Phal. Su-An Super Star</i> | Orchid Konnection(Huei FongOrch.) |
| Irene Khoe | <i>Phal. tetrapsis</i> x <i>Phal. Penang Girl</i> | E.Khoestedjo |
| Jane Bettencourt | <i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> x <i>Phal. Sharon Ann Hagen</i> | Bettencourt |
| John Grace | <i>Phal. Join Diamond</i> x <i>Phal. Taida Pinlong</i> | Join Orch. |
| Join King | <i>Phal. Hisa Nasu</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Windian</i> | Join Orch. |
| Joy Bengal Tiger | <i>Phal. Caguan Tiger</i> x <i>Phal. Iuedemamiana</i> | J.Wu |
| Joy Meller Nosa | <i>Phal. Meller Gold</i> x <i>Phal. venosa</i> | J.Wu |
| Joy Spring Venus | <i>Phal. Joy Penang Queen</i> x <i>Phal. Yungbo Galb Canary</i> | J.Wu |
| Jiang Sun Rise | <i>Phal. Ho's Amaglad</i> x <i>Phal. Cullacan</i> | T.Takada |
| Judy's Joy | <i>Phal. Mount Kaala</i> x <i>Phal. Asagiri no Tsuki</i> | J.Campbell |
| Kathleen Barrett | <i>Phal. Pirks Apleity</i> x <i>Phal. Malibu Dart</i> | E.S.Wright |
| Kumi Fisher | <i>Phal. Richard Takase</i> x <i>Phal. Shirane</i> | K.Fisher(R.Takase) |
| Lauri Leonard Shaw | <i>Phal. Housemann's Goldcup</i> | E.Goo |
| Lawrence of Arabia | <i>Phal. Brother Lawrence</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Stage</i> | J.L.Fischer(O/U) |
| Lin's Garnish | <i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i> x <i>Phal. Leucadia Red Pepper</i> | John H.Miller |
| Lin's Revenge | <i>Phal. Lin Jessica</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Revenge</i> | John H.Miller |
| Magic Jade | <i>Phal. Green Dream</i> x <i>Phal. Jade</i> | Phalatics |
| Maki's Gold | <i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> x <i>Phal. Maki Watanabe</i> | S.Eagle |
| Memoria Carla Baxley | <i>Phal. Bobby French</i> x <i>Phal. Gladys Read</i> | A.Borello |
| Memoria Lucrezia | <i>Phal. Lady Susan</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Golden Potential</i> | Michel Vacherot |
| Miva Alexandra | <i>Phal. Barbara Moler</i> x <i>Phal. Miva Kit</i> | Michel Vacherot |
| Miva Alexandra Antoine | <i>Phal. Concorde</i> x <i>Phal. Hisa Shiobara</i> | Michel Vacherot |
| Miva Rafale | <i>Phal. Rapigny</i> x <i>Phal. Amber Woodson</i> | L.Vincent |
| Nicole Dream | <i>Phal. Lucata</i> x <i>Phal. sanderiana</i> | Nobby Orch. |
| Nobby's Little Diamond | <i>Phal. Rotischildiana</i> x <i>Phal. Dawn Treader</i> | Nobby Orch. |
| Nobby's Shadow | <i>Phal. Golden Pecker</i> x <i>Phal. Nobby's Fox</i> | Nobby Orch. |
| Nobby's Small Wonder | <i>Phal. Cassandra</i> x <i>Phal. Dawn Treader</i> | Orchid Konnection |
| Okay Golden Passion | <i>Phal. Golden Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Passion</i> | Orchid Konnection |
| Okay Purple Flow | <i>Phal. Leucadia Lava Flow</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Purple</i> | Lowland-Boisch |
| Passionata | <i>Phal. Lowland Passion</i> x <i>Phal. stuartiana</i> | Bettencourt(Hausemann) |
| Piscilla Pope | <i>Phal. Housemann's Goldcup</i> x <i>Phal. sumatrana</i> | Lowland-Boisch |
| Providence | <i>Phal. Taipei Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Buena Jewel</i> | Saeki Nurs. |
| Purity Hime | <i>Phal. Yukihime</i> x <i>Phal. Timothy Christopher</i> | C.Hackney |
| Regal Dots | <i>Phal. Mahalo</i> x <i>Phal. Alysha's Dots</i> | K.Fisher(R.Takase) |
| Richard Takase | <i>Phal. Giant Frost</i> x <i>Phal. White Cay</i> | John Hutchinson |
| Rigilambo | <i>Phal. Rigel</i> x <i>Phal. amboinensis</i> | Worldwide(Gemstone) |
| Sarah Katie | <i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> x <i>Phal. Gold Canary</i> | Ching Ann |
| Snow World | <i>Phal. Timmy White</i> x <i>Phal. Ming-Hsing Mount Snow</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Amaglad | <i>Phal. Brother Amar</i> x <i>Phal. Ho's Amaglad</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Apple | <i>Phal. Sogo Bank</i> x <i>Phal. Princess Kaiulani</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Cabin | <i>Phal. Sogo Ray</i> x <i>Phal. Renaud Lip</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Idea | <i>Phal. Golden Pecker</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Roseherz</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Kitty | <i>Phal. Sogo Tris</i> x <i>Phal. Sogo Ray</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Lawrence | <i>Phal. Brother Pelestar</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Sara Gold</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Mystery | <i>Phal. Brother Passat</i> x <i>Phal. philippinensis</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Peter | <i>Phal. Liu's Rainbow</i> x <i>Phal. Sogo Lit-Angel</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo River | <i>Phal. Brother Sara Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Ching Her Buddha</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Robin | <i>Phal. Chimee Buddha</i> x <i>Phal. Ching Her Buddha</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Rostris | <i>Phal. Rotischildiana</i> x <i>Phal. Sogo Twinkle</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Steve | <i>Phal. Hwateng Redjewel</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma's Pixie</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Super | <i>Phal. Super Pixie</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Sara Gold</i> | Sogo |
| Sogo Winstar | <i>Phal. Cinnamon Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Luchia Lip</i> | Sogo |
| Spotty Attitude | <i>Phal. Sonoma Spots</i> x <i>Phal. New Attitude</i> | Sogo |
| Sue Garner | <i>Phal. Walter Gustin</i> x <i>Phal. Donald Herman</i> | Sogo |
| Telepod | <i>Phal. Tele Dukes</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Bells</i> | John Hutchinson(Tom Harper) |
| Timothy Schmidt | <i>Phal. equestris</i> x <i>Phal. Prairie Dancer</i> | Bettencourt(Hausemann) |
| Virginia Lee | <i>Phal. Jungle Tapestry</i> x <i>Phal. Alysha's Dots</i> | John H.Miller |
| White Sand | <i>Phal. Alien Nasu</i> x <i>Phal. Luxembourg Castle</i> | C.Hackney |

| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY | NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| PHALANETIA Hoshizukiyo | <i>Phnita</i> , Irene x <i>Neof. falcata</i> | T.Morie | RODRICIDIUM (continued) Orchidom Love Orchidom Red-Love | <i>Onc.</i> Tender Love x <i>Rdzra. venusta</i> <i>Rdcrm.</i> Kone's Good Choice x <i>Onc.</i> Memoria Rita Darby | W.Savage W.Savage |
| PHRAGMIPEDIUM Dragon Fire Dragon's Creamsicle Paul Gardner | <i>Phrag. ecuadorensis</i> x <i>Phrag. indigeyanum</i> <i>Phrag. bessate</i> x <i>Phrag. mont fallu</i> <i>Phrag. indigeyanum</i> x <i>Phrag. april fool</i> | D.Pulley Black Dragon(A.Tezlatfi) Black Dragon(A.Tezlatfi) | RONYARA Coffey's Surprise | <i>Rnya.</i> Blue Delight x <i>Ascdra.</i> Tubitum Velvet | T.Coffey(R.F. Orchids) |
| PILEONE Feng Shui Xanadu | <i>Pin.</i> Tongatiao x <i>Pin.</i> Charlie Chan <i>Pin.</i> Iomossana x <i>Pin.</i> Surtsey | M. Hazelton M. Hazelton | SARCOCHILUS Coral Ice Orange Glow Snowtime | <i>Sarco. cecilliae</i> x <i>Sarco.</i> Melba <i>Sarco.</i> Jeanne x <i>Sarco.</i> Heidi <i>Sarco.</i> Cherlie Snow x <i>Sarco.</i> Melody | Kevin Wilson Kevin Wilson Kevin Wilson |
| POTINARA American Split Auburn Fire Audrey Beebe Baniqui Elderado Sunset Elin's Gold Golden Island Golden Slumbers Hwa Yuan Doll Hwa Yuan Toshie Kindred Spirit Little Dreamer Love Chat Makaho Star Song Mark Koch Memorial Beau Moonrise Noble's Wish Orchidom Beau Pretty Thing Sacramento Gold Stollen Sweet Mary Sweet Memory Tiny Rainbeau Yellow Heart | <i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit x <i>Blc.</i> Toshie Aoki <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel x <i>Pot.</i> Little Toshie <i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Gold x <i>Sic.</i> Rocket Burst <i>Sic.</i> Coral Queen x <i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Gold <i>B.</i> <i>rodosa</i> x <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel <i>Sic.</i> Golden Wax x <i>Blc.</i> Erin Kobayashi <i>Pot.</i> Memorial Gold x <i>Blc.</i> Yen Surprise <i>Sic.</i> Kaul Starbright x <i>Pot.</i> Princess Takamado <i>Blc.</i> Haw Yuan Moon x <i>Pot.</i> Haw Yuan Glory <i>Blc.</i> Haw Yuan Moon x <i>Pot.</i> Little Toshie <i>Blc.</i> Kinza x <i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit <i>Sic.</i> Ken Dream x <i>Pot.</i> Little Toshie <i>Pot.</i> Chaiyoyant x <i>Lc.</i> Love Knot <i>Pot.</i> Pukalani Golden Star x <i>C.</i> Hawaiian Wedding Song <i>Blc.</i> George King x <i>Sic.</i> Beaufort <i>Sic.</i> Jungle Beau x <i>Pot.</i> Memorial Gold <i>Pot.</i> Beaufort Gold x <i>Blc.</i> Campobello <i>Lc.</i> Maria Apatencia Barani x <i>Pot.</i> Orchidacea's Glory <i>Blc.</i> Small Fortune x <i>Sic.</i> Beaufort <i>Sic.</i> George Hausermann x <i>Blc.</i> Erin Kobayashi <i>Pot.</i> Little Toshie x <i>Sic.</i> Pole Star <i>Blc.</i> Love Sound x <i>Sic.</i> Muffin <i>Blc.</i> George King x <i>Pot.</i> Sweet Sugar <i>C.</i> Horace x <i>Pot.</i> Sweet Sugar <i>Blc.</i> Monilani Rainbow x <i>Sic.</i> Beaufort <i>Blc.</i> Alma Kee x <i>Sic.</i> Beaufort | Phelps Farm Gold Country W.H.Beebe A.G.Dronk(O/U) Gold Country F.Clark Sato Orch. T.Hotta C.H.Hsieh(Hwa Yuan) C.H.Hsieh(Hwa Yuan) Phelps Farm Phelps Farm Phelps Farm J.K.Lau Gold Country Sato Orch. Phelps Farm S.Barani R.B.Cole Phelps Farm Gold Country T.Hotta Sato Orch. Sato Orch. Phelps Farm Sato Orch. Kevin Wilson(O/U) Kevin Wilson Kevin Wilson Hoosier(Dr B.C.Berliner) | SOPHROLAELIA Abraxus April Dawn California Flame California Trick Crimson Heart FireSpot Francis Van Loon Fuchsia Fire Garotte Imp Button Jim Elmore Little Candy Macbeth Mai-Tai Midnight Doll Mini Mary Orchidom Aria Rajani's Angel Sacramento Flame Sacramento Ruby Satin Doll Savarin Selsal's Supernova Sierra Gem Sierra Plum Tail-lamp Tosca Yellow Hat | <i>L.</i> Starry Sky x <i>S.</i> <i>brevipedunculata</i> <i>Sic.</i> China Sky x <i>Sl.</i> Aboli Cerise <i>Sl.</i> China Sky x <i>L.</i> Starry Sky <i>Sl.</i> China Sky x <i>Sl.</i> Sonalina <i>Sic.</i> Maricana x <i>S.</i> Arizona <i>C.</i> Iodigesi x <i>Sl.</i> Jimm <i>Sic.</i> Gold Nugget x <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel <i>Sic.</i> California Apricot x <i>Lc.</i> Trick or Treat <i>Sic.</i> Morning Glow x <i>Sic.</i> Hazel Boyd <i>Sic.</i> Seagulls Laurel Hollow x <i>Sic.</i> Roger Cole <i>Sic.</i> Hazel Boyd x <i>C.</i> Angelwalker <i>Sic.</i> Pink Doll x <i>Sic.</i> Batemannianna <i>Sic.</i> Ruby Doll x <i>Sl.</i> Mazurka <i>Sic.</i> Tangerine Imp x <i>S.</i> <i>coccinea</i> <i>Sic.</i> Dixie Jewels x <i>Sic.</i> Pumpkin Festival <i>Lc.</i> Sakura Candy x <i>Sl.</i> Little Red Seagull <i>Sl.</i> China Sky x <i>Sic.</i> Ruby Doll <i>L.</i> Flanel x <i>Sic.</i> Muffin <i>Sic.</i> Mahalo Jack x <i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple <i>Sic.</i> Marion Anderson x <i>S.</i> <i>cernua</i> <i>Sic.</i> Golden Acclaim x <i>Lc.</i> DiPozzi Operetta <i>Sic.</i> Rajani's Ruby x <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel <i>Sic.</i> Lorikeet x <i>Sl.</i> Pole Star <i>Sic.</i> Lorikeet x <i>Sic.</i> Bright Angel <i>Sl.</i> China Sky x <i>Sic.</i> Chacorne <i>L.</i> Cepheus x <i>Sic.</i> Muffin <i>Lc.</i> Gold Digger x <i>Sic.</i> Kaul Starbright <i>Sic.</i> Hazel Boyd x <i>Sl.</i> Pole Star <i>Sic.</i> Sierra Doll x <i>Sic.</i> Vallezac <i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple x <i>Sic.</i> Hazel Boyd <i>Sic.</i> Ruby Doll x <i>Sl.</i> Aboli Cerise <i>Sic.</i> Kaul Starbright x <i>Lc.</i> Crepe Suzette | T.Hotta D.A.Hill(Stewart Orch.) Gold Country R.B.Cole(A.Easton) Sato Orch. R.B.Cole James E. Hall Gold Country T.Hotta R.B.Cole T.Hotta T.Hotta T.Hotta Gold Country S.Benjamin R.B.Cole Gold Country Gold Country Gold Country T.Hotta T.Hotta J.& I.Selles Gold Country Gold Country Sato Orch. T.Hotta Sato Orch. R.Mason(O/U) Hawkes (O/U) J.C.Adamson(Motes) R.F. Orchids R.Viraphandhu PuentesPina Orch. R.F. Orchids V.Doha Mok Hai Lim(Mrs Leong) Mok Hai Lim(Lum Chin Orchids) |
| PROMENAEA Galaxy Goldspeck Michael Wilson Partridge | <i>Prom.</i> <i>rolissanii</i> x <i>Prom.</i> <i>stapeloides</i> <i>Prom.</i> <i>xanthina</i> x <i>Prom.</i> Norman Gaunt <i>Prom.</i> Dinah Albright x <i>Prom.</i> <i>stapeloides</i> <i>Prom.</i> <i>stapeloides</i> x <i>Prom.</i> <i>guttaia</i> | Kevin Wilson(O/U) Kevin Wilson Kevin Wilson Hoosier(Dr B.C.Berliner) | STANHOPEA Tigolens THRISPERMUM Eric Holtum ¹ | <i>Stan.</i> <i>tigrina</i> x <i>Stan.</i> <i>graveolens</i> <i>Tx.</i> <i>amplexicaule</i> ♀ x <i>Tx.</i> <i>scopa</i> ♀ | R.Mason(O/U) Hawkes (O/U) |
| RENAVANDA Genting Gem | <i>Ren.</i> Kalsom x <i>V.</i> Fuchs Delight | Chaw Chin Sin | VANDA Amy Glynn Creekmur Arabella Cummings Crimson Gordon Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo Sherie Swardlow Sultan Idris Shah Tang See Hang | <i>V.</i> <i>tricolor</i> x <i>V.</i> <i>Arjuna</i> <i>V.</i> Fuchs Fuchsia x <i>V.</i> Kasem's Delight <i>V.</i> Crimson Glory x <i>V.</i> Gordon Dillon <i>V.</i> Deborah Achtenberg x <i>V.</i> Pontip <i>V.</i> Doha Lourdes Flores x <i>V.</i> Gordon Dillon <i>V.</i> Penang x <i>V.</i> Manuel Torres <i>V.</i> Mewr. L. Velthuis x <i>V.</i> Pakchrong Post | J.C.Adamson(Motes) R.F. Orchids R.Viraphandhu PuentesPina Orch. R.F. Orchids V.Doha Mok Hai Lim(Mrs Leong) Mok Hai Lim(Lum Chin Orchids) |
| RHYNCHORIDES Rachael Brick | <i>Aér.</i> <i>falcata</i> x <i>Rhy.</i> <i>coelestis</i> | Motes | RODRICIDIUM Orchidom Beth Orchidom Dancer Orchidom Elle Orchidom Fantasy Orchidom Good Choice | <i>Rdcrm.</i> Holly Beth x <i>Onc.</i> Golden Sunset <i>Onc.</i> Fan Dancer x <i>Rdcrm.</i> Kone's Good Choice <i>Rdcrm.</i> Elite x <i>Onc.</i> <i>onustum</i> <i>Onc.</i> Sniffen x <i>Rdcrm.</i> Speckled Bird <i>Onc.</i> Bloody Mary x <i>Rdcrm.</i> Kone's Good Choice | J.C.Adamson(Motes) R.F. Orchids R.Viraphandhu PuentesPina Orch. R.F. Orchids V.Doha Mok Hai Lim(Mrs Leong) Mok Hai Lim(Lum Chin Orchids) |
| RHYNCHOVANDA Monica Brick | <i>V.</i> Thanantless x <i>Rhy.</i> <i>coelestis</i> | Motes | | | |

| NAME | PARENTAGE | REGISTERED BY |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| VANDA (continued) | | |
| Umauma Gold | V. Southeast Beauty x V. Rasri Gold | A. Akana(Carmela) |
| Viraphandhu Glory | V. Crimson Gordon x V. Annette Jones | R. Viraphandhu |
| VASCOSTYLIS | | |
| Sir Ruby | Rhy. gigantea x Ascoda. Pralor | R.F. Orchids |
| VUYLSTEKARA | | |
| Bob Barfield | Oda. Radiant x Milt. warszewiczii | Okika |
| Nichirel Bourm | Odnra. Boussole x Oda. Lovely Veil | Nichirel Corp. |
| Nichirel Sobria | Vuyi. Cambria x Oda. Picasso | Nichirel Corp. |
| Saint Sand | Milt. Sand Cui x Oda. Saint Clement | OrchidWorks(Bart Schwarz) |
| WILSONARA | | |
| Kelly Barfield | Orchda. Charlesworthi x Odcadm. Crowborough | Okika |
| Memoria Steven Brown | Odcadm. Tiger Butter x Oda. Red Shine | J.L. Walker(Orchid House) |
| Nichirel Sundown | Odcadm. Purplebeck Gold x Oda. Nichirel Sunrise | Nichirel Corp. |
| San Damiano Destiny | Oda. Wearside Destiny x Odcadm. Sorel Point | J.L. Walker(Orchid House) |
| San Damiano Good | Wils. Hambühren Stern x Oda. Julie Barbara Good | J.L. Walker(Orchid House) |
| San Damiano Halo | Odm. Robert Strauss x Wils. Tiger Ball | Okika |
| Solana Saint | Odcadm. Solana x Oda. Saint Wood | Okika |
| Stolen Moment | Wils. Bonne Nuit x Odm. Parade | Cal-Orchid(A. Easton) |
| Yachiyo | Odcadm. Memoria Herman von Draeln x Oda. Alstir | Kokusai(Takaki O.N.) |
| YAMADARA | | |
| Caribbean Gold | Blc. Fortune x Epl. gracilis | C. Hackney(O/U) |
| ZYGOCOLAX | | |
| Auckland | Zcx. Kiwi x Z. Titanic | R. Tucker |
| Kiwi Endeavour | Zcx. Elin Jade x Z. B. G. White | R. Tucker |
| ZYGOPETALUM | | |
| Blue Blood | Z. Advance Australia x Z. Blue Banks | P. Wheeler(N. Roper) |

1 Omitted from Sanders List. See *Orch. Rev.* 63(742): 58 (April 1955).

*New intergeneric hybrid genus with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Galeodes R. Levy & JMH Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Gds.) = *Galeandra* Lindl. x *Mormodes* Lindl. (Breeding group 6)
Laegodes W.A. Rhodehamel & JMH Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Lga.) = *Domingoa* Schltr. x *Laelia* Lindl. (Breeding group 7)
Morleandra T. Morle & JMH Shaw **nothogen. nov.** (Morl.) = *Doritis* Lindl. x *Neofinetia* Hu x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rynchostylis* Blume. (Breeding group 9). The name commemorates the originator Mr. Runco Morle of Japan. [The name is similar to *Moriera* Boiss., a small genus of Central Asian crucifers, but it seems unlikely that confusion would arise.]

Natural genera new to registration.

Thrispergarmum Lour. (Tx). (Breeding group 9).

¶ Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: *Aerides roseum* Loddiges ex Lindl. & Paxton [see note below]; *Calanthe x dominii* Lindl. [see note below]; *Dendrobium obtusispalum* J.J. Smith [as *Den. obtusispalum* see note below]; *Gongora atropurpurea* Hook.; *Gong. claudora* Dressler; *Masdevallia oreas* Luer & Vasquez; *Masdev. ocellans* (Luer) Luer; *Masdev. vietnana* Luer & Escobar; *Mormodes hookeri* Lemaire; *Vaghiella angustifolia* (Booth ex Lindl.) Ames & Correll; *Thrispergarmum amplexicaule* (Blume) Rchb.f.; *Tx scopia* (Rchb.f. ex Hook.f.) Bdl.

CORRECTIONS

Dendrobium Fireball. Please correct this entry in *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 21 (March 2002) to read *Den. Bingo* as there is already a *Den. Fire Ball* (1971), which would easily cause confusion.

Renades Arunoday. Please change seed parent to *Aerides roseum* in SLOH Addendum 1986-1990 p. 711.

Raphiopedilum faircreatum. In *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 28, (March 2002) please change the year appearing in the third line of paragraph 8 from 1957 to read 1857.

Raphiopedilum Hsinyang Parsipary. In *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* 110: 8, (Jan. 2002), the pollen parent of this grex should read *Raph. stonoi* and not *Raph. platyphyllum*. Therefore this grex name becomes a synonym of *Raph. Frank Booth* (1984). Also please delete the entry of *Raph. platyphyllum* on p. 11 under Species appearing for the first time. See note below.

Raphiopedilum Nivinia. There is an error in the registered name appearing in SLOH Addendum 1986-1990, p. 465 where it appears as *Nivinia*.

Phalaenopsis Marsha Worter. This grex appeared in the New Orchid Hybrids list with the *Orch. Rev.* 109(1239) p. 11 (May 2001) with the pollen parent erroneously listed as *Phal. First Lady*. Please correct this to read *Phal. Lady's First*.

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REGISTRAR'S NOTES

Aerides roseum Loddiges ex Lindl. & Paxton

Formerly treated as a synonym of *Aerides multiflorum* Robt., from which it may be distinguished by a triangular, sharply acute mid-lobe of the lip and an ovary and pedicel exceeding 1 cm in length, this taxon is now recognised as a species for registration following several recent publications. The name has also been spelled as *Aerides rosea*. However, the genus takes its name from the Greek *Aer*, air, which is neuter, and this should be reflected by the inflection of the specific epithet as *roseum* (neuter) rather than *rosea* which is feminine. *Aerides fieldingii* Williams and *Aer. williamsii* Warner remain as synonyms of *Aerides roseum*. For description see: Pearce, N. R. & Cribb, P. J. (2002) *The Orchids of Bhutan* 3(3), by RBC Edinburgh & Royal Government of Bhutan. For illustration see: Bechtel, Cribb & Launert. (1986) *The manual of cultivated orchid species* p. 229.

Calanthe x dominii Lindl.

Calanthe *dominii*, named after John *dominii* its originator, is well-known as the first artificial orchid hybrid on record. It was initially described by Lindley in *Gardener's Chronicle* Jan.2nd, 1858 p.4 as *Calanthe dominii* and then subsequently appeared in the *Botanical Magazine* 84: t.5942 (1858). Although the grex name has been recorded by Sander and subsequently entered the register as *dominii*, it was originally named *dominii*. Presumably Lindley latinized the originator's name as *dominus*, hence the derived epithet *dominii*, rather than adding -i to the surname as currently encouraged by the ICBN. There appears to be no justification for changing the orthography of Lindley's epithet, consequently the grex name will be changed in the database, reverting to its original form.

This has come to light because of an application to register *Cal. binura* Yamamoto (1934) as a grex parent (the applicant using the spelling *kinurob*). Huang T.S. et al., (eds) in *Flora of Taiwan* 2nd ed. (2000) p.791 point out that this is a synonym along with *Cal. matsuriana* Schltr. (1909) and *Cal. albo-longicaucaria* S. S. Ying (1974) of the natural hybrid *Cal. triplicata* [syn. *furcata*] x *Cal. sylvatica* [syn. *muscata*] for which the earliest published name happens to be *Cal. dominii* Lindl.

Lindley did not preserve a flower or an inflorescence at the time the description was made. However an inflorescence taken from the same plant as featured in the *Botanical Magazine* was preserved in the Kew Herbarium in 1861. The label states quite clearly that it came from the original hybrid made by *dominii* and Rolfe has annotated the sheet that it can be taken as the type. It is a cloneotype and is here selected as a neotype. The same plant flowered regularly until 1923 and pressed specimens were made of it in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1922 and 1923. Advice form Phillip Cribb is gratefully acknowledged.

Dendrobium obtusispalum J. J. Smith and *Den. "obtusispalum"*

A recent request to register *Den. "obtusispalum"* as a grex parent has brought to light a widespread orthographic error. Unfortunately, this invalid name is now in general use for the plant originally described as *Den. obtusispalum* by J. J. Smith in *Bull. Jard. Bot. Butenz.* Ser. II: 2: 13 (1911). The plant in question appears under its pseudonym in Lavarack, B., Harris, W., & Stocker, G., (2000) *Dendrobium and its relatives* p. 132 (photo), 134. See also *AOS Awards Quarterly* 31(3): 177 photo, (2000 & 32(3): 136 (2001). Furthermore, some plants in cultivation under this name may represent an as yet undetermined taxon, see *Dendrobium and its relatives* p. 134 (photo).

Raphiopedilum platyphyllum T.Yukawa

Described in *Die Orchideae* 52(1): 84-86 (2001), this taxon has been known in cultivation as *Raph. stonoi* var. *laetifolium* hort. since the early 1980s at least. It differs from *Raph. stonoi* mainly in flower base colour and leaf width, which according to Phillip Cribb are not reliable characters in *Raphiopedilum*. This taxon was admitted to the register as a grex parent by error and is no longer accepted as distinct from *Raph. stonoi* at species rank. See Cribb, P. (1998) *The genus Raphiopedilum* 2nd ed. p. 148. In order to provide a valid name for this plant at an infraspecific rank the following combination is proposed. *Raphiopedilum stonoi* var. *platyphyllum* (T.Yukawa) JMH Shaw comb. et stat. nov. Basonym: *Raphiopedilum platyphyllum* T.Yukawa in *Die Orchideae* 52(1): 84-86 (2001).

It has become apparent that many of the names currently used for hybrid genera in orchid registration have not been verified. Some are illegitimate under the Codes of nomenclature for various reasons. Although there have been valuable attempts in the past to remedy the situation, notably those of Gary and Sweet in Withner, *The Orchids - Scientific studies* (1974) p. 485-561, there exists no comprehensive list which gives full author citations and references to publication as well as an indication of validity. In order to remedy this situation the ICRA for Orchid Hybrids has commenced work on a project to verify all orchid notiogeneric names by reference to original publication and ascertain authorship. The RHS orchid registrars have acted as co-author for many of these notiogenera through the pages of *The Orchid Review* and bibliographic research has determined the dates given below for their activity. Many other registrars have also authored notiogenera and a full list is in preparation.

Orchid Registrars acting as authors of hybrid genera dates active

| | responsible for publication of lists |
|--|--|
| D. Sander (M. Wreford as assistant) | Last list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 68(804) June 1960 |
| M. Wreford (= Mrs. J. Wreford) | First list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 68(808) Oct. 1960 Last list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 80(946) April 1972 |
| J. Greatwood (various assistants) | First list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 80(947) May 1972 Last list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 98(1158) April 1990 |
| P. F. Hunt (D. B. Hunt as assistant) | First list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 98(1159) May 1990 Last list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 109(1238) March 2001 |
| J. M. H. Shaw (H. Griffiths as assistant) | First list in <i>Orch. Rev.</i> 109(1239) May 2001 |

The Registration Application form is now downloadable as a .pdf document from the RHS website.

Julian M. H. Shaw, RHS International Orchid Registrar.

ORAC NEWSLETTER Issue 26

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MAY 2002
ORCHID REGISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

STATISTICS

For the period December 2001 to April 2002 there were 1768 new accessions with 1608 of these being accepted for registration. The figures remain at 250-300 registrations per month.

TAXA

Since Newsletter 25 (December 2001), 8 hybrid genera:

Calacaenitis J.M.H. Shaw (Can.) *Caularibron* Raf. x *Laelia* Lindl. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Breeding group 7).
Caulaelia J.M.H. Shaw (Cl.) *Caularibron* Raf. x *Laelia* Lindl. (Br. grp 7).

Galeodes R. Levy & J.M.H. Shaw (Gdr.) = *Galeandra* Lindl. x *Mormodes* Lindl. (Br. grp 6).

Laegoa W.A. Rhodamel & J.M.H. Shaw (Lga.) = *Domitioa* Schltr. x *Laelia* Lindl. (Br. grp 7).

Morteara T. Morie & J.M.H. Shaw (Mol.) = *Doritis* Lindl. x *Neofinetia* Hu x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x

Rhynchostylis Blume. (Br. grp 9). The name commemorates the originator Mr. Tsuneo Morie of Japan.

Sophranibron J.M.H. Shaw (Sot.) = *Caularibron* Raf. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Br. grp 7).

Sopbrates J.M.H. Shaw (Spt.) = *Leptotes* Lindl. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Br. grp 7).

Stonia J.M.H. Shaw (Sto.) = *Broughtonia* R. Br. x *Sophranitis* Lindl. (Br. grp 7),

with one natural genus *Thrixspermum* Lour. (Tx.), (Br. grp 9),

and 24 species in 14 genera have entered the International Orchid Register.

Addendum to Sanders List.

The data for this volume has been sent to editorial. A decision is awaited from RHS Publications as to when publication will go ahead. Sales have fallen over the last few years and production of future Addenda now depends on economic viability. ORAC is considering possible alternatives.

RHS Orchid Web Page

Due to staff changes and technical problems the Grex data base has not been updated for about 18 months. An apology is offered to the many who have been inconvenienced by this failure. Henceforth the data base on the web site will be updated every month or so, except during the summer period between 1st June and 15th September. This means that it will be ahead of the published lists most of the time. It is intended to make a genealogical search possible which will enable lineages to be generated for a specified grex. Eventually the RHS intends to make the following databases available via this web site: 1. Species accepted for registration; 2. Natural genera accepted for registration; 3. Hybrid genera.

The grex search may be found at www.rhs.org.uk/research/registration_orchids.asp

The registration application form is now downloadable from this site as an Adobe .pdf document.

A link from this page to the *Orchid Review* page provides access to all the recently published lists of New Orchid Hybrids in downloadable form.

Publications

The bimonthly list of New Orchid Hybrids appearing as a separate with the *Orchid Review* has been renamed *Orchid Review Supplement of New Orchid Hybrids*, to be abbreviated as *Orch. Rev. Suppl.* followed by volume and page number. Page numbers will run consecutively for each year, which facilitates bibliographic referencing, in view of the publication of new taxa. ORAC has approved the request made by The International Phalaenopsis Alliance that its quarterly *Phalaenopsis Journal* might reproduce the new grex registrations pertaining to *Phalaenopsis*, *Doritis* and *Paraphalaenopsis* and their derived nothogenera. The grex list for

2000 will appear in the June 2002 issue; that for 2001 in the September 2002 issue and a list for 2002 to date will appear in the December 2002 issue. After which retrospective quarterly lists are anticipated.

Cultivar Registration

ORAC has agreed that cultivar registration should proceed with the genus *Pleione*. A provisional checklist of *Pleione* cultivars has been compiled and is available upon request. The collection of detailed information, and possibly selection of Standards, is likely to commence spring 2003 based on the clones in the British National Collection, maintained under the NCCPG. Detailed standardised descriptions, colour photographs of good quality and submission of herbarium specimens as standards will be strongly encouraged.

It should be noted that this exercise stands on its own as a pilot study and there is therefore no current commitment for the Registration Authority to extend it to other genera, although this remains a future possibility.

Orchid Nothogenera

Work has commenced to produce a comprehensive list of orchid hybrid genera published to date. About 1060 are now known and it is intended to check the original place of publication to ascertain authorship. Orchid nothogenera have not been subject to scrutiny under the *International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP) and many of those in use are invalid for various reasons. The aim is to stabilise nomenclature and bring it in line with accepted nomenclatural standards as expressed in the ICNCP and *Genera Orchidacearum* as far as is practically possible. So far about 10% of names have been examined and about 200 registrant names recognised as authors of nothogenera. A list of registrars and their dates of involvement in publishing grex lists (containing new nothogenera) will appear in the *Orchid Review Suppl.* July 2002.

Recognition of *Clowesia* and *Dressleria*

These two genera in the *Cattasetinae*, formerly treated as parts of *Cattasetum*, are to be accepted as genera for grex registration. There are several published studies based on morphological and molecular evidence that support their recognition.

Recognition of *Paraphalaenopsis*

This genus has been accepted in principle for registration, pending confirmation from unpublished molecular studies. Presently, it is included in *Phalaenopsis*.

Grex nomenclature : the ICNCP and Orchid Handbook

The draft version of the 7th edition of the ICNCP is now available and may be downloaded at http://www.iactp.org/icncp_draft.pdf. As the 5th edition of the *Handbook on Orchid Nomenclature and Registration* is not to be issued in hard copy the basic rules governing grex names are included in this draft. Additionally a draft version of the 5th edition of the *Orchid Handbook* will be available shortly from Peter Hunt as a CD, for those who would like to suggest amendments. It is hoped that this will eventually be made available on the web.

Items for inclusion on the Agenda for the next ORAC meeting should be submitted in writing to reach the secretary by 15th October 2002.

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Australian Orchid Review

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AOR 171

Cattleyas

As the weather is starting to warm up you may start to see some evidence of root activity. Don't attempt to divide your plants too early or you could develop root rot diseases! Wait till the weather is constantly above 10 degrees Celsius in the mornings before dividing your plants. Repotting – potting on may be carried out at any time. Fertilise every ten days with GARDEN PARTY® or MERRI-FERT. If you can purchase WUXAL® it is very good early in the season as a growth promoter. In Sydney WUXAL® is still only available in 20 litre containers.

Watering should still be carried out on sunny mornings. You may find you have to irrigate every seven to ten days depending on climatic conditions.

Watch for scale and mealy bugs. If you have an infestation, spray with ANTI-SCALE® or ECO-OIL®. Fungal problems should not be a problem just yet.

Cymbidiums

Over the years The Australian Orchid Review has printed some excellent articles on cymbidiums. In the last issue I hope all of you cymbidium growers read that excellent article Pure Love Story by Roy Neale of Leroy Orchids. This had excellent information for the novice grower plus a few pointers for the advanced grower to think about.

It is excellent education to hear how other growers manage to grow and flower their plants to perfection. Many thanks to Roy Neale for sharing his knowledge.

By the time you read these notes most of you will have visited a show or two to see the latest seedlings or see who can flower the old favourites to perfection! One will have noticed that the quality of the earliest is getting to the stage of being better than the old September favourites. This gets me to the point that all of us should at least buy and grow a few seedlings each year. These are the future generation show winners and/or future parents. I, myself don't worry about clones unless it has some attributes that I want. By the time you flower them they are behind some of the new seedlings that you and I will flower.

Last month I mentioned the availability of buying shade cloth clips to hold your shade cloth in place. Woe behold, they are now out of stock and

no one knows when they will be available. When they come to hand I will let you all know – Sorry.

In the last issue I spoke about getting your mix ready for the potting season and mentioned the use of DENTS. I believe this mix was first used many years ago by a grower up Newcastle way. I believe he used the mix to grow chrysanthemums or carnations – I am not sure which. Many years ago cymbidium growers used DENT'S compost on its own, but found they had to be very careful with their watering habits. Too much water – no roots! As time went on growers started to add other ingredients to alleviate the root rot problem. Rice hulls, sand and later on pine bark started to be used to open the mix up. In the 60's a favourite mix was to use five parts DENT'S, one part German peat moss, two parts wood shavings, two parts coarse river sand and one part rice hulls. To this was added some iron sulphate and dolomite was added to correct the pH. This brew was used for many years. Now the majority of growers used medium pine bark to use a mix similar to ORCHID CARE SERVICES cymbidium mix.

As the weather warms up you will have to increase your watering. Still water in the mornings. If you have started your reporting, let your plants dry out a little. This makes it so much easier to pull the plants apart.

After repotting give your plants a good soak and an application of AUXINONE® to get the new roots away. After you have placed the newly potted plants on the bench you can apply some controlled release fertiliser around the top of the pot. You can use OSMOCOTE® three to four month release with an N.P.K. of 19-2-6-10. You can also apply some to those plants that have already flowered. Another product that has been used is OSMOFORM® TOP DRESS. This product has an N.P.K. of 12-2-2-11, plus iron, magnesium, manganese, copper, zinc, boron and molybdenum. You have to apply 13 grams around the top of a 200mm pot. If you use the OSMOCOTE® you only have to apply nine grams per 200mm pot.

After you have finished your dividing and potting it is good insurance to drench the pots with FONGARD® at label rate. A couple of applications of MANCOZEB seven to ten days apart. The use of these two fungicides should help to control root rot and leaf spot.

During September and October two applications of ECO-OIL® should clean all of the bugs up.

Australian Natives

These are the months most native orchid growers eagerly await every year. This is when just about everything blooms and there seems to be a show somewhere every week.

This is the time to be inspired by the newly flowered seedlings and to go out and get some of your own. This is also the time to make room at home for the new arrivals. It can be hard to part with a plant that you have grown from a flask, but if it is a hybrid and not up to scratch, bin it. Put it in a rock garden if you must, but don't sell junk. Breeding programs have advanced in recent years and the expected results of crosses are good but there can still be runs. They are not worth bench space or care.

How can you tell if a plant is a good one? Very young seedlings can be hard to decide about if there isn't much plant to support flowers. It may have been a better idea to remove the flowers and wait until next year as flowers use a lot of the plant's resources and it can be hard to determine the quality.

In general look for the same things as the judges. These should be plenty of big, meaty, well-opened flowers. The colour will be nice, the stems long and strong enough to support the flowers and display them really well. Of course there are some exceptions where there are parents that can't be expected to produce offspring of this kind, e.g. *dendrobium tetragonum*. So think a bit about the parentage but don't make it an excuse for inferior plants.

There are all kinds of plants at shows, terrestrials, seedlings and specimen plants. Several strong men have hauled these monsters from their home and the effort is worth it just for the comments. Want to have one of your own? They take time and care to produce and you need to choose the plant carefully. You need a plant that produces a lot of robust growths every year (backcutting is essential) and they must be a suitable size. You can get away with slightly lower flower quality providing the plant smother itself with blooms and flowers for many years from the same growths. The blooms need to be long-lasting as well.

If you are going to exhibit your plants it shows be organised. Get hold of the schedule as early as possible and be sure you are entering in the correct class. Make a list of the plants you take so it is simple to check them off when the show is packed up. Tidy up your plants before you get there.



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CULTURAL NOTES

Remove dead leaves and growths. Once the flowers open it is too late to do much manipulating so if they were caught under leaves you may have a problem. Water well and allow the plants to drain, you don't want them soaking the bench cover! Of course, no one has pests like snails in their show plants so you won't need to check under leaves and in pots to remove them will you? Mounted plants will need to be misted in hot, dry halls and air-conditioned shopping centres so be sure this can be done before risking the life of your rare and precious plants.

Don't leave plants in the bushhouse for the insects to enjoy. If they don't get a show to take them inside and build your own little display to enjoy, use a big water tray with a layer of gravel in the bottom to maintain humidity and keep them away from bright, sunny windows.

Stock up on pots and media if you haven't already, because once the blooms fade the growth starts and it is time to repot.

Paphiopedilum

Routine culture during late winter is much the same as for the previous few months. Plants should be watered only when moderately dry and given some weak Aquasol immediately after every third or fourth watering. Watch the weather — the westerly winds which characterise this time of the year can dry plants out quite quickly. Watering is best done early morning.

Paphiopedilums benefit greatly from annual repotting. The slight shock of repotting encourages the growth of a new crop of roots which may otherwise not appear. The best time for repotting is from mid-September until late November.

The potting mix should be prepared a few weeks before use; this allows the bark to begin breaking down — a condition which you Paphs, will appreciate.

Whilst paphs. can be grown successfully in a variety of materials, I have had best results using mixtures on bark. A very good mixture consists of the following:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Pine Bark (approx. 5-10mm) | 80% |
| Charcoal (approx. 5-10mm) | 20% |
| Add to this: | |
| Sel Grit (granular limestone) | |
| or bird grade shell grit | 2% |
| Hoof & Horn Meal (or, at a pinch, | |
| Blood & Bone) | 1% |

Wet the bark and charcoal with normal strength Aquasol, add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. The mixture should be kept damp (use water from here on) until ready for use and must be used fairly wet. If you cannot store the mixture in an area free from earthworms and other vermin, it may be better stored in open plastic bags. If available, about 10% coarse river gravel can be added; the weight of this helps prevent the pots from tipping over.

If you have only a few plants, or all this sounds like too much trouble, you local Orchid nursery may be able to supply a similar mixture. When buying potting mixtures always make sure they do contain plenty of nitrogenous fertiliser (have a good sniff) as bark alone contains very little that the plants can feed on.

Squat plastic pots are the most suitable for

Paphiopedilums, particularly those with domed bottoms and plenty of drainage holes — not only for drainage but for aeration. A pot should be chosen which will comfortably hold the roots. The plant should be potted firmly with its base about 12mm below the surface. If the plant is wobbly, stake it. Do not use Osmocote or the like on Paphiopedilums.

When dividing Paphiopedilums I always try to leave two flowered growths plus whatever newer growths are ahead of these. The older flowered growth can be "back cut" and left in the pot during January.

Newly repotted plants are simply placed on the bench and watered and fertilised as before. The plants do not need to be widely spaced. Incidentally, open benching (say 3 x 1 Weldmesh) is far preferable and gives much better results than the solid benching once favoured.

Phalaenopsis

Watering:— Water only in mornings every 3 days. Mist foliage on hot windy days. Increase watering if weather starts to heat up. Do not leave water in crown of plants. Water floor to keep up humidity if necessary.

Light:— Leave shade at 70% until weather starts to warm up, then increase to 90%.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise fortnightly using Campbells A, Aqua-K or Phostrogen.

Pest Control:— Continue to fungicide every 6 weeks. Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insect pests.

Keep a close watch for mites and treat with a miticide as necessary.

General:— Plants should be in full bloom during these months. Remember to stake the spikes for best displays. Do not spray flowers with water or fungicides and keep under cover as much as possible to avoid spotting.

Vandaceous

Watering:— Water well in the mornings every 2 or 3 days. Avoid watering on cold or bleak days. Root systems should be kept moist and may require misting on dry, windy days particularly if hanging on wires only or potted in bare baskets or pots.

Light:— Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas need 50% shade. Outside vandas need very little cover at this time of year.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise once per fortnight during August using a low nitrogen fertiliser.

Increase to weekly during September, changing to a high nitrogen fertiliser and alternating over a 4 weekly period:—

Wk. 1. Inorganic high nitrogen — Campbells B, Aqua-feed or Aquasol.

Wk. 2. Foliar/Trace elements — Wuxall.

Wk. 3. Inorganic high nitrogen — as for week 1.

Wk. 4. Organic — Fish emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control:— Continue to fungicide every 6 weeks. (e.g. Daconil, Mancozeb, Wettable Sulphur or Ridomil MZ WP).

Spray with Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum if signs of insect damage or scale.

Watch for mites and treat as necessary.

If you use Wettable Sulphur as a fungicide it is also a good miticide.



Cymbidium

KING OF THE ORCHIDS

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Editor's Report

In our normal rotation of your editorial panel having their two-bob's worth, this issue should have featured Dean but, due to his heavy national show-related workload (in addition to his usual frightening workload), we've changed order just this once. Nobody would ever know it, but our dear friend Dean is supposed to be taking life a little easier these days. And why shouldn't he – this year marks his twentieth year as an editor – seven of them with *Cymbidiums* Australia, and with the Cymbidium Club of South Australia before that. I'm sure if this were Japan, and not Australia, Dean would have been declared a National Living Treasure (at least within the *Cymbidium* world) by now. Anyway, enough of embarrassing Dean, and on with the matters at hand.

Once again, it's that time of the year when all our careful culture and dreams and plans come to fruition, or fall in a heap, or finish up somewhere in between. The flowering season is well under way and, as you read this, the 2002 National Cymbidium Show is only days away. I'm sure that with the work done by our South Australian friends we're all assured of a great time and an outstanding show in

Port Adelaide (if only their football teams weren't doing so well this year)!

Speaking of football teams (AFL of course), the Eagles and Dockers in Western Australia are none too shabby this year either, and another two of WA's finest have contributed to this issue. Kevin Butler provides us with an interesting look at one of the all-time great *Cymbidium* grexes, *Cym. Alexanderi*, while Nado Lenkic gives us a WA six-pack featuring a half a dozen orchids from his own nursery.

With more that a little help from Ern Kettle and John Fell, we are able to give you a glimpse of Collector's Corner at Keysborough in Victoria, and I offer my opinion on the bright future ahead for Intermediate-sized cymbidiums. David Allen presents the show schedule for this year's Cymbidium Orchid Festival to be held at Ararat in September, and Dr John Snedden of Tasmania follows up his previous article with some more commonsense advice for newer growers.

On a sad note, Bob Meiran pays tribute to one of Australia's leading orchid identities who recently passed away.

Rob Smith
Editor

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Meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

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For further details contact
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Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

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Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Burnside Community Centre,
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For further details contact
Secretary, Yvonne Longbottom,
12 Joanne Terrace,
Parafield Gardens S.A. 5107
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THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 3rd Monday of each month (except January and February)

Benching of plants commences 7.15 p.m.

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Belmont Sports & Recreation Club,
Abermethy Rd, Belmont, W.A.

For further details contact
Secretary, Marilyn Thomas,
17 Broula Road, Kalamunda, WA 6076
Phone: (08) 9293 0524
President, Nado Lenkic
Phone: (08) 9293 3196

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. —

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Mt. Waverley Youth Centre,
Millers Crescent, Mt. Waverley, Victoria.

For further details contact
Secretary, Kevin Brown,
4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149
Phone: (03) 9808 1224
President, Ken West,
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Collector's Corner

Text and photography by Rob Smith

Few, if any, Victorian orchid enthusiasts would not be familiar with Collector's Corner Orchid World, which forms an integral part of the Collector's Corner complex within the even larger Garden World site at Keysborough, south-east of the Melbourne CBD. Garden enthusiasts and orchid lovers from interstate may only know of Collector's Corner via reports from other orchid growers, or through television features on programs such as *Burke's Backyard*.

Founded in September 1985, as part of the Garden World complex, Collector's

Corner moved approximately 100 metres to its present site two years later. With a floor area of roughly one acre dedicated to orchids, bonsai, cacti, bromeliads, carnivorous plants, fossils, rocks and other flora and fauna collectibles (as well as an extensive bookshop dedicated to all of the above), Collector's Corner is a mammoth and unique undertaking. Owned and managed by Jenö Kapitány, a passionate plant collector, breeder and propagator since childhood, the complex is the result of an ambitious vision and is supported by Jenö's massive five-acre nursery,

Paradisía Nurseries, at Officer, located east of Melbourne at the foot of the Dandenong Ranges.

Adding to, and complementing Jenö's own expertise, is a large staff of experts in specialty fields working at both Paradisía and Collector's Corner. Alongside the production of many thousands of orchids and other plants sourced each year from the nursery at Officer, Collector's Corner brings in various orchid genera from specialty nurseries all over Victoria and around the nation.

In the area of *Cymbidium* production, Paradisía's laboratory and growing houses produce thousands of mericlones and seedlings each year with, for example, some 5,000-6,000 cymbidiums passing through Collector's Corner in the 2001 season.

The access provided to top-flight experts in each particular field at Collector's Corner must surely be integral to the complex's success and popularity with staff on hand who not only know their stuff, but are happy to provide help and advice to customers, whether they own an extensive collection or are buying their first plant. Almost certainly as a result of the experts on staff at both Collector's Corner, and at Paradisía, the standard of culture exhibited among the plants on display is high. I can't remember ever noticing an orchid, of any genera, which may have looked like it couldn't be taken home and/or not be expected to grow well for its new owner (given appropriate care, of course). Even among the stock sourced from elsewhere, quality control always appears to be very high, but then, with suppliers being the likes of Castle Creek Orchids, Woolf Orchids, Warnambool Orchids and the like, it's hardly surprising.

In the orchid area, Ern Kettle imparts a wealth of knowledge, not only on his favourite genera, cymbidiums, but also on all genera, based on a lifetime's involvement in orchid growing, showing and judging. As Registrar of Judges with both the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria, and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria, he is ideally placed to keep abreast of the latest trends in orchid hybridising and cultural practices. Alongside Ern, Brian Noble adds his expertise as a leading show bench exhibitor and grower of cymbidiums, together with Le-anne Brown (noted *Sarcochilus* grower and shower), and Ray Weeks who complete the Orchid World staff members. With



Jurassic greetings as you enter Collector's Corner.



Turn right for cymbidiums, cattleyas and the hothouse entrance.



Bromeliads brighten up the back wall.



Next to the hothouse, cacti, orchid pots and mix.



More cymbidiums amongst the jungle.



Turn left for more cymbidiums and a jungle of fern, moss, bromeliads and orchid-festooned tree trunks.

similar levels of expertise on hand to help and advise in all areas at Collector's Corner, visitors will always find an expert on hand to deal with their questions and requirements.

Another aspect of the Collector's Corner complex, which makes it unique, is the stunning visual effect of the place. Hopefully, the pictures accompanying this article will give something of an insight into just what awaits visitors, but I'll

endeavour to give a written description on the place as well. On entering the main double doors, your attention will be torn between the massed *Cymbidium* orchids which seem to crowd forward to meet you, and the massive dinosaur skeleton (*Allosaurus* I think), which towers above the displays of orchids, cacti and bromeliads in the centre of the floor area. To the right of the main doors, several rows of benched and hanging cymbidiums lead to

an area of cattleyas and *Oncidium* Alliance, all in flower, and surrounding the doors leading to a climate-controlled area overflowing with tropical and semi-tropical genera - including *Phalaenopsis* and *paphiopedilums*. Behind this area are pots, potting mixes, and all other orchid-growing needs.

Moving to the left of the main doors more cymbidiums in flower crowd for your attention, with carnivorous plants, cacti and bromeliads behind them. To the left and around the corner, the bookshop, fossil and semi-precious stone areas run into each other. Heading left past the bookshop, yet more cymbidiums fill your view and, behind them, Australian dendrobiums, zygopetalums, masdevallias and *Sarcochilus* fill the benches. Twisted tree trunks reach up to the roof with their branches clustered with ferns, orchids and bromeliads, all draped in mosses and 'Old Man's Beard'. Between the orchids and a rainforest area complete with a shaded pond filled with Koi carp, a path leads to the bonsai area - and a landscape of desert rocks, sand, and endless varieties of cacti and succulents. Apart from the Melbourne winter outside (on the day we were there), you could be in Arizona.

If this description and the accompanying pictures have whet your appetite, there is possibly no better time to pay a visit to Collector's Corner than in mid-August as what is probably Australia's largest annual multi-genera orchid show is staged there, and sponsored by Collector's Corner. The Orchid Societies Council of Victoria stages their major show in a giant marquee directly behind the complex, with a floor area under the marquee of approximately 800 square metres plus an adjoining sales area. The show regularly attracts between 3,500-4,000 visitors over the weekend. Specialist nurseries from around Australia also participate and there are various experts providing practical demonstrations on the hour from 11am-4pm each day.

Sponsorship by Van Schaik's BIO-GRO (who also provide sponsorship for many other orchid shows, such as the National Cymbidium Show) and Jeno Kapitany's commitment through Collector's Corner help to make the show the outstanding event it is with approximately \$14,000 being provided in prize money, and roughly \$8,000 being required for the marquee alone. Victorian clubs, including the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria, stage major displays - as do leading nurseries and interstate growers - all combining to ensure the event's status and the overall high quality of the exhibits each year. ■

Rob Smith

**24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939**



Temple guards at the entrance to the bonsai section.



Cymbidiums, fossils, more moss and trees, and the path to the bonsai and cacti.



A small part of the forest in miniature.



The entrance to a winding path through a living desert.

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Springfield Orchids Six-Pack

Text by Nado Lenkic - Photography by Bob Van Raalte and Nado Lenkic

I enjoy looking for cymbidiums and hybridising cymbidiums that are different or unusual, or likely to be perfumed. Those with outstanding show potential and with special breeding qualities are also most welcome in the shade house. The following is a glimpse of the type of results that excite me, for one reason or another.

Cym. Conqueso 'Reg'

An outstanding seedling from the crossing of *Cym. Lunara* 'Golden Galleon' with *Cym. Lunalvin* 'Delilah' and came from a flask purchased from Bryants Orchids. It flowered in mid-August 2001 from a small plant. It has huge show bench potential and simply needs time to mature into a reasonably sized plant.

Cym. Owzat 'Most Appealing'

The Owzat cross (registered by keen Cricket buff and excellent Western Australian *Cymbidium* grower, Ted Brinkworth), has been the most impressive miniature/intermediate cross I've seen over the last three years. It was made by Dean Mills, who combined his *Cym. Willunga* Royal 'Orange Delight' with *Cym. Ruby Eyes* 'Red Baron' 4n. The majority of offspring have been in the sun-



Cym. Owzat 'Most Appealing'.

set brown, pink and red shades, with great form and presentation. I've yet to see a 'dud' from the cross. 'Most Appealing' flowered in July 2001 in a 175mm pot with four racemes, with up to 16 blooms on each. The varietal name sums it up perfectly.

Cym. Pied Piper 'Lava Showers'

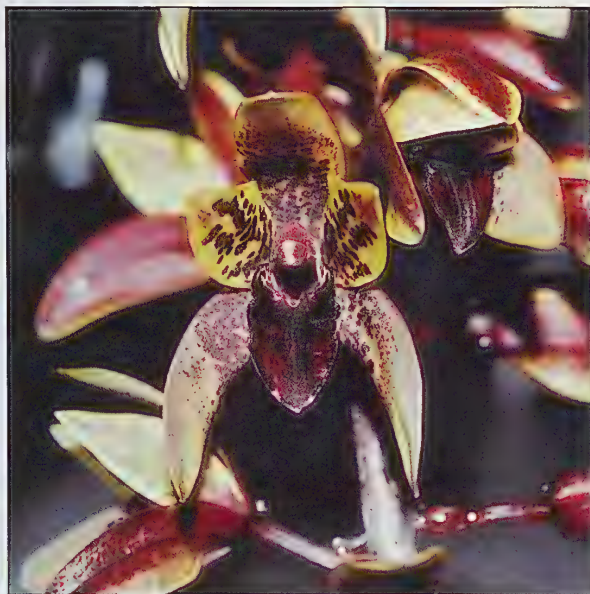
This primary hybrid crossing of *Cym. devonianum* 'Flinders' with *Cym. canaliculatum* 'Rolles' originated from Brooks & Western Orchids in Adelaide in the early 1990's. It has been remarkable in as much as both *devonianum* and *canaliculatum* on their own are notoriously bad 'doers' in the shade house all year round, whereas this pendulous cross grows well and flowers regularly in October and November with no problems whatsoever. Characterised by lovely sturdy foliage with no hint of any leaf tip die-back. 'Lava Showers' is very free flowering with between 20-50 flowers on each raceme.

Cym. Eminent 'Zebra Crossing'

Whatever happened to 'Zebra Crossing' for which I received a Commendation for Excellence award from the Cymbidium Club of South Australia in 1991? At the



Cym. Conqueso 'Reg'. First flowering seedling.



Cym. Pied Piper 'Lava Showers'.

time, it created enormous interest from *Cymbidium* enthusiasts around the country and overseas. This *Cym.* (Brunette x Deep Sleep) intermediate had everything going for it - compact grower, free flowerer, exquisite fragrance and eye-catching red-striped orange colouration. Well, the more mature it got, the earlier that it tended to produce its flower spikes. Unfortunately, the downside is that this resulted in it consistently bud dropping, which meant that it had no future either as a breeding proposition, or as a commercial mericlone. I was glad that I hadn't moved too quickly with this plant that showed so much promise. It has been instrumental in me evaluating a plant's performance for over three years before committing to using it in some way. Shame about 'Zebra Crossing' but, long term, this plant has done me a big favour.

***Cym.* (pumilum 'Dan' x Crater 'Molten Lava')**

What's so special about these two *cymbidiums* to include them in this Six-Pack? Well, when I did the crossing, I was hoping to get a diverse colour range of miniatures and intermediates from compact, free flowering plants. The two plants shown here were the first to flower in August 2001 in 100mm pots. The colour contrast of these two siblings is the real stand out. Looking forward to flowering more of the cross this season.

***Cym.* Bold Move, (Cleo's Melody 'Freakout' x Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' 4n)**

Cymbidiums with peloric markings have always appealed to me. Here are five that flowered from the above cross. All are early blooming (April/May) and are fragrant. For those who appreciate something different.

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Cym. Eminent 'Zebra Crossing'.



Two *Cym.* (pumilum x Crater) seedlings.



Five *Cym.* Bold Move seedlings.

The Australian Cymbidium Orchid Festival 2002 and Show Schedule

AUSTRALIAN CYMBIDIUM ORCHID FESTIVAL

Sponsored by THE RURAL CITY OF ARARAT

Presented by CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

To be Held: Saturday 14th September 2002, 9 am. to 5 pm.

Sunday 15th September 2002, 10 am. to 4 pm

Venue: Ararat Arts Activity Centre, Town Hall - Barkly St. Ararat Victoria

For many Cymbidium growers the annual trip to Ararat, whether for a national show or for the Cymbidium Festival, is an event not to be missed - and for good reason. Everyone always has a good time and the quality of cymbidiums on display is always first class. Reports from growers in New South Wales and South Australia indicate that a late season for many in those states so, perhaps, a mid-September show will prove to be ideal.

Thanks to the generosity and foresight of the Rural City of Ararat council, and the commitment and support of our other sponsors along with the hard work of a dedicated band of Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria members, the Cymbidium Festival continues to be one of the pre-eminent orchid shows on the Australian calendar.

Bookings for the Festival Dinner, to be held on the night of Saturday 14 September, can be made through the COSV Treasurer, Henk Morren, (03) 9763 7278.

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Intermediate Cymbidiums

Text and photography by Rob Smith

A question recently posed to a group of Orchid judges was, 'Do you think an intermediate-sized *Cymbidium* will ever be awarded an FCC?' Leaving aside any distracting arguments as to how judges perceive cymbidiums, how rare the granting of FCC's is anyway, the effect a particular genera's fashionability or unfashionability is, etcetera, the question could be viewed on several levels. Is current hybridising producing intermediate cymbidiums superior to those that have gone before? Considering the standard set by the most recent AM awards to intermediates, what would it take to achieve higher scores? What will judges need to be presented with to consider the ultimate award? Can the will be found to make the decision, should the time come?

Perhaps the judging system applying at the meeting, show, or venue the plant, or plants, are presented at will have a significant bearing on the result? Or, perhaps, the daunting prospect of committing to posterity a decision so rare that it will be studied, questioned, dissected and pronounced upon by all and sundry will be the decider? Would caution dictate a high AM, when an extra half a point means such a momentous step?

Enough of such speculation, as the real point of this article is to consider the development of intermediate *Cymbidium* hybrids, and to try and answer the earlier question of whether current hybridising is producing intermediate cymbidiums superior to those that have gone before. My belief is that it most certainly is, and that the degree of improvement to be seen over the next few years will refine this size class even further. The main reason for this belief is that the gene pool now exists for the breeding of intermediates that are more of a complete package than many of their predecessors - plants with the combined attributes of advanced and filled-in flower shape, flower count, spike habit, floriferousness, compact to moderate vegetative size, and all in vigorous and rapidly maturing plants.

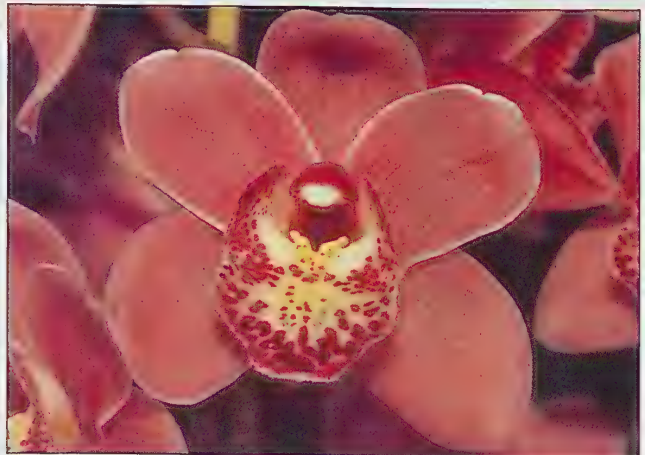
Initially, intermediate-type cymbidiums were produced by combining miniature types with standard-sized large flowered types, producing flowers of a size generally mid-way between both parents (hence the name intermediate). Such is the number of large flowered hybrids available that this basic formula is still responsible for many intermediate hybrids today, and why not as the results to date have been excel-



Cym. (Mimi x Claude Pepper) 'Carole'. Hybridiser - Dean Roesler.



Cym. (Hazel Tyers x Doctor Baker) 'Aranen'. Hybridiser - Clive Halls.



Cym. Jess Winter 'Kimberlie'. Hybridiser - Helen Palmer



Cym. Sweet Treat 'Annalise'. Hybridiser - Schaefer's Orchids.



Cym. Willunga Royal 'Orange Delight'. Hybridiser - Mills Orchids.



Cym. Ruby Valley 'Aranen'. Hybridiser - Mills Orchids.

lent in many cases. Popular grexes such as One Tree Hill, Ruby Valley, Aussie Rules, Sleeping Sharon, Gentle Touch, Akebono, Winter Fire, Jack Hudlow, Flame Hawk, Rincon Fairy, Richard Tauber, etcetera, all result from such combinations of miniatures and large flowered types, and these types of hybrids will continue to be made.

What happened as a logical extension of such successful breeding, and is now happening more and more as the gene pool in intermediate types expands was, and is, the combination of successful intermediates with each other, or the combining of intermediates with miniatures.

While the breeding of miniatures with large flowered types has produced some excellent results, a significant number have been let down (to my way of thinking at least) by the inheritance of the plant size of the large flowered parent in the crossing. Hybrids such as Gentle Touch, Freeling, and Jack Hudlow, among others, are such examples. The work done by Andy Easton, and being done by hybridists such as Helen Palmer, Kevin Black, Bob Battye and Dean Roesler, is showing the way with combinations of intermediates bred with each other and with miniatures. In many cases, these hybrids are producing more compact growing plants with the desirable attributes of floriferousness, vigour, and good flower form. It is, perhaps, in this area of development that the elusive FCC quality intermediate will be found. If not, it is certainly the case that many of the most sought after show bench and commercial pot plant type intermediates will be found in such hybrids.

The number of quality grexes produced by Helen Palmer over recent years has been evidenced by the appearance of intermediate cymbidiums from her breeding featuring among SAGE *Cymbidium* of the Year nominations on an almost annual basis, with two wins out of the six since the award's inception. The use of *Cym. Jessie Blakiston*, among other quality parents, has characterised her work and the production of compact growing free flowering types, which still exhibit quality flower form, has been, and still is, a primary aim.

Likewise, Kevin Black and Bob Battye, via their Battack Orchids, have undertaken a planned and long running breeding program to develop intermediates with the same desirable properties, with successful crossings such as Bing Santa, Akatoy, Mini Khan and Jessie Khan now being combined with each other and other quality intermediates to provide the next generation of compact foliage, floriferous and shapely intermediates.

Dean Roesler, well known for his love of smaller flowered and dainty cymbidiums, has worked with such parents as Lerwick, Mimi, Showgirl, various forms of *Cym. pumilum*, *Cym. suave* and its

hybrids, to produce a number of exciting intermediates.

Specific mention of the above breeders is not meant to imply that they are the only Australians working specifically with intermediates - they are merely examples of the avenues being followed in intermediate breeding. Our own bank of intermediate breeding stock has been built up from seedlings and original divisions from the hybridising of Andy Easton, Dean Roesler, Helen Palmer, Simon Lenkic, Battack Orchids, Rob Pollock, Clive Halls, Deane Mills, and others - indicating the depth of quality material available today.

If space is a concern (and when isn't it for a *Cymbidium* grower!), those standards are getting too big and heavy to lift, or the idea of specimen plants with a dozen or more spikes you can still pick up and get to a show appeals, then the latest in intermediate hybridising may be the cymbidiums for you. Who knows, God and the Judging Panel willing, you might be the one to produce that elusive intermediate FCC. But, even if not, you'll be assured of the joy and satisfaction of growing and flowering some attractive and rewarding cymbidiums. ■

Rob Smith

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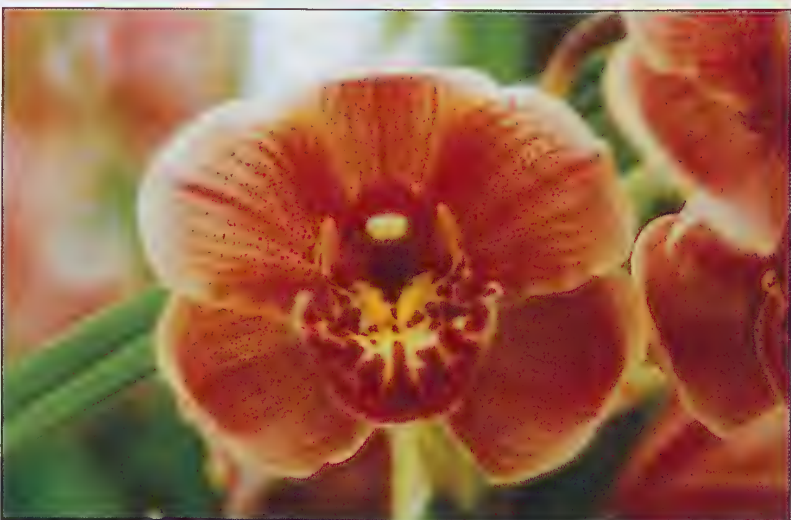
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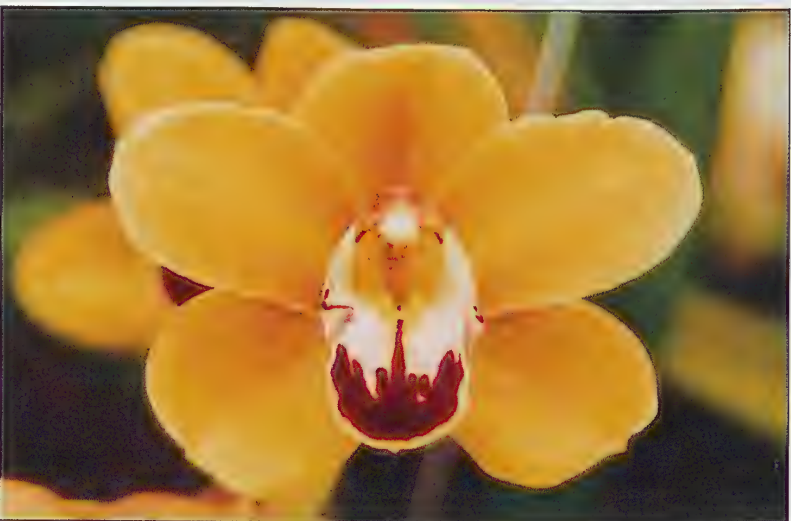
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Cym. Black Pearl 'Aranen Globe'. Hybridiser - Andy Easton.



Cym. (Winter Fire x Ron Giorgi). Hybridiser - unknown.



Cym. (Jack Hudlow x Vogelsang) 'Aranen'. Hybridiser - Andy Easton.

Cym. Alexanderi 'Westonbirt'

Text and photography by Kevin Butler

H G Alexander

Albert George Alexander reached a great age of 97 when he died in 1972. His name will always be synonymous with 'Westonbirt' for it was here that he achieved his status as a great grower and

hybridiser to the late Sir George Holford. A glittering array of trophies and medals enhanced his career and he was awarded the personal accolade of the Victoria Medal of Honour in Horticulture in 1926. He also served on the RHS Orchid

Committee longer than anyone else did.

It was 1899 when he assumed charge of the orchid collection that Sir George Holford was putting together at Westonbirt. Sir George Holford died in 1926 and Mr Alexander took over the



Cym. insigne var. *album*.



Cym. Alexanderi 'Album'.



Cym. Eburneo-lowianum.



Cym. Alexanderi 'Fine'.

Westonbirt collection and formed a company under the name of H G Alexander Ltd. His son Stanley helped, and showed some of his father's flair and produced *Cym. Minuet*, in 1942, using *Cym. pumilum* and *Cym. insigne*. Stanley's life was lost during the war. Due to ill health Mr Alexander decided to close down Westonbirt in 1954.

Cym. Alexanderi

Cym. Eburneo-lowianum was the first *Cymbidium* hybrid made. It was produced in the late 1800's by J Veitch & Sons and is a cross of *Cym. eburneum* with *Cym. lowianum*. In 1905, *Cym. insigne* was discovered and was sent to England where it was sought after by hybridisers. Within six years hybrids had emerged - *Cym. Gottianum* (*insigne* x *eburneum*) and *Cym. Paulwelsii* (*insigne* x *lowianum*). The cross of *Cym. insigne* with *Cym. Eburneo-lowianum* was made soon after and registered as *Cym. Alexanderi* by Sir George Holford after his head grower, H G Alexander.

It was around 1902/1903 when Mr Alexander purchased *Cym. Eburneo-lowianum* FCC/RHS from the late Mr Charlesworth, then of Bradford. The plant was considered to be cheap and cost about ten pounds. This awarded plant was produced from a concolor form of *Cym. lowianum*. The *Cym. insigne* used was a form called 'Westonbirt'. Due to the influence of *Cym. lowianum* var. *concolor*, many of the hybrids of *Cym. Alexanderi* had a yellow appearance.

The cross of *Cym. Alexanderi* proved to be outstanding at its time of making, for five FCC/RHS awards and eleven AM/RHS awards were granted to plants produced in this first cross. There have been further remakes with more awards being granted.

The first *Cym. Alexanderi* to be awarded was the 'Fine' Variety, which achieved an AM/RHS in 1911. The others were 'Fowlers' FCC/RHS in 1913, 'Hamilton-Smith' FCC/RHS in 1914, 'Aureum' and 'Excelsior' obtained AM/RHS in 1916, 'Album' FCC/RHS in 1921, and 'Giganteum' AM/RHS in 1921. In 1922, two AM/RHS were granted to 'Imperial Lace' and 'Rosalind' and finally, an FCC/RHS to 'Westonbirt'. The 'Westonbirt' cultivar was probably the only tetraploid member of the grex.

Besides producing the famous *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt', H G Alexander produced the following famous hybrids - *Cym. Rosanna*, *Cym. Balkis* and *Cym. Babylon*. In cattleyas he is famous for Slc. Falcon 'Westonbirt' FCC/RHS. He also produced *Paph. Actaeus* 'Bianca' FCC/RHS, a parent of the famous F C



Cym. Alexanderi 'Fine'.

Puddle, which was produced by someone else. *Paph. Hellas* 'Westonbirt' FCC/RHS, another top parent. H G Alexander's achievements include 69 Gold Medals, 132 FCC/RHS awards and 282 AM/RHS awards. Not many growers achieve these levels today.

When *Cym. Alexander* 'Westonbirt' was awarded in 1922, it was described by The Orchid Review as "the largest and finest variety so far raised. The robust



The famous *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' 4n.

plant bore a couple of spikes with an aggregate of 12 ivory white flowers, the lip spotted with mauve". It exhibits these characteristics because it is a tetraploid and this was not known until the 1940's. When it was crossed with diploids (which were common), the resultant progeny, triploids, had the flower characteristics of 'Westonbirt' but also a vigour and size not found in either of the parents. The uniformity of quality and growth was also improved. One hundred and twenty seven hybrids have been registered to *Cym. Alexanderi* in the 30 years after its making, and most were made with 'Westonbirt'. It became known throughout the world as an illustrious parent whose progeny have become a byword for excellence. Its hybrids also went on to win many awards.

I thank Andy Easton for his help in passing on some references and further information by discussion. I flowered my plant labelled *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' last season and was thrilled. This prompted me to do further research to find out some background history. It is known widely that the original *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' was virused. The virus was thought to be responsible for the conversion of the plant from a diploid to a tetraploid. I purchased my first plant of *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' (that looked clean) from a nursery in California. After quarantine and a further period of 6 months, virus markings appeared in the plant. A few years later I saw a few different cultivars of *Cym. Alexanderi*, including 'Westonbirt', flowering in Japan. I was fortunate to be able to buy these plants and flowered them, along with 'Westonbirt'. The 'Westonbirt' plant from Japan appears to be clean. Andy informed me that *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' was selfed in the 1950's and plants of the selfing went to Japan as a gift. Hence my, perhaps, virus-free plant is probably a selfing. Andy Easton has done some work with *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt', including a selfing, and outcrossing it with pure colours. From his observations, 'Westonbirt' does not carry a pure colour factor and may not be a true *Cym. Alexanderi*. I flowered *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Album' FCC/RHS and it is a pure colour. We also know that the original parents used to make *Cym. Alexanderi* produced plants that carry pure colour genes, or produced pure colours. The conclusion being that our most important and famous *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' is perhaps wrongly named.

I am interested in collecting cultivars of *Cym. Alexanderi*. Please let me know if you have a spare division.

Kevin Butler

76 Evandale Road

Landsdale, Western Australia 6065

Propagating Cymbidiums

Text by Dr John Snedden

Propagating Cymbidiums from Seed

Propagating cymbidiums from seed starts with cross-pollination. This is a process where pollen from the paternal plant is removed and implanted onto the stigma of the pod plant (the plant that will bear the seedpod). If the implanted pollen 'takes', the pod plant will produce a seedpod which will ripen and be ready for planting out in a laboratory flask in about ten to twelve months. Each seedpod will produce hundreds or even thousands of tiny seeds. After the seedpod has ripened, the tiny seeds are removed from the seedpod and 'planted', not in soil or potting mix, but in a sterile laboratory flask, which contains a small amount of an agar solution or gel. This agar gel or jelly becomes the 'soil' or 'potting mix' that the seeds will germinate in, and the new seedling plants will initially grow in. The seeds will germinate in the agar solution in the flask within several months, and after about nine to twelve months the small plantlets can be removed from the flask and planted out into community pots (many plants planted close together in 'community' in one pot). Small seedlings are usually left to grow in community pots for about one year.

If both the paternal plant and the pod plant (the parents) are the same orchid type/name/colouration, then the new plantlets will be identical with the two parent plants. But if the two parent plants are different from each other, then the new plantlets will contain characteristics from both parents and therefore will differ from either of the parents. Also each of the new plantlets will differ from each other (the 'children' plants will be different from each other), and only as each new plant later flowers will the exact colouration of the 'children' plants or progeny be known, as will the 'quality' of the flower. The reason for this unpredictability is because all living animals and plants are composed of cells which contain chromosomes. A crossbred hybrid *Cymbidium* contains half its chromosomes from one parent and the other half from the other parent. The chromosomes contain genes that control all the plant's characteristics such as size, colouring, and texture of the flower, type of leaf and other features. It is impossible to predict what the outcome of any cross will be, as one cannot foretell what characteristics will predominate in each plantlet. [See "Australian Orchid Review", April/May 1999 for photographs of the differing progeny of two parent plants]. When the small

plantlets from the community pot are planted out in individual pots, they will take about three to four years before they flower.

Propagation by Mericloning

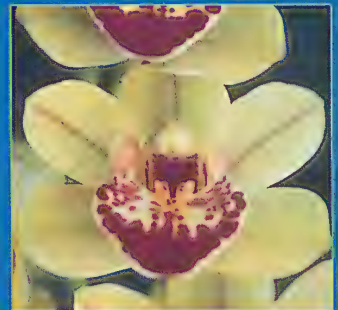
The process of mericloning is also known as 'cloning', 'tissue culture', or 'meristeming'. This method of propagation was developed in France in 1960, and remains today as the most efficient and cost effective way of propagating cymbid-

iums. Cymbidiums are propagated by mericloning by dissecting in a laboratory a very new young shoot that has just started to emerge from the base of a pseudo bulb from the selected mother or parent plant. This new shoot is found by peeling away the layers of older leaves from the pseudo bulb so as to expose the very new young shoot or lateral bud that is forming at the base of the older pseudo bulb.

These lateral buds are dissected under a

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- E. Malcolm Williams 'Statesman' – Green Std
- F. Melissa Ann 'Apricot Tinges' – Pastel Int.
- G. Melissa Ann 'Cherry Cream' – Cream Int.



(Snow Peterson x Kiwi Magic) 'Joan'



Cym. Melissa Ann 'Cherry Cream'

- H. Melissa Ann 'The Ghost' – Cream Int.
- I. Paddy Mouse 'Brass' – Brown Std
- J. Paddy Mouse 'Heart Attack' – Orange Std
- K. Rachel Renee 'April Wish' – Cream mini
- L. Sleeping Garmen 'Rose Dream' – Rose Std
- M. (Snow Peterson x Kiwi Magic) 'Joan' – Yellow/green Mini
- N. Suvailey 'Wild Joker' – White peloric Std

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microscope to reveal the tiny apical meristem or 'growing tip' that is about the size of a pinhead. This 'growing tip' is placed in a sterile dish containing an agar solution similar to that used when 'planting' *Cymbidium* seeds in a sterile flask. When placed in the agar solution in this dish the 'growing tip' grows into an embryo plant or protocorm-like body, this will eventually develop and grow into a new plant. But if the protocorm-like body is divided in half after four or five weeks and placed back in the dish, then these two new 'divisions' will also grow after a time. This dividing process can continue until up until about 500 protocorm-like bodies are produced from the one original protocorm-like body. When this dividing process is stopped the new protocorm-like bodies can be left alone and be placed in sterile flasks to develop leaves and roots and become new plantlets.

All of the new plantlets will have the same genetic material as the original mother or parent plant. They will be 'clones' of this plant and will be identical to the mother or parent plant. [See 'Orchids For Everyone', Treasure Press, 1984, pages 98-99]. Mericlones take about three to four years to flower from when they were taken from the community pot and planted into individual pots.

Propagation by Plant Division

When a *Cymbidium* plant grows into a large plant that has become too difficult to manage, then that plant can be split into smaller more manageable plants or divisions. Each new division should have three or four green pseudo bulbs with leaves, and where possible two back bulbs (bulbs without leaves). A division of this size should continue to flower next flowering season. If divisions are smaller than the above-recommended size, they will live and continue to grow, but may take a few years to develop enough to promote flowering again. Plants should be divided by just pulling them apart with your hands or

by using a sharp knife to cut the plant into the required sections. This knife should be sterilised in methylated spirits or a weak solution of household bleach. This will prevent the spread of plant virus or plant disease. Propagation by division is the simplest way to propagate cymbidiums, and any orchid grower can carry it out, whereas a laboratory technician in a laboratory must do propagation by seed and by mericloneing.

Propagation by Striking Back Bulbs

Anyone can use the back bulb method to propagate cymbidiums. The back bulbs are *Cymbidium* bulbs that have shed all their leaves although still attached to the plant, and they look dead but they are not. All pseudo bulbs will eventually end up as back bulbs as it is part of the plant's life cycle. If you want to propagate a *Cymbidium* using a back bulb you must carefully remove a back bulb from a matured plant, or as is more commonly done, take a few unwanted back bulbs from a plant when you divide a large plant into smaller plants. Remember that when you divide up or break up a large matured plant, you will only need a minimum of three pseudo bulbs with leaves and two back bulbs in each new plant or division you make. Because of this you will often have a few spare back bulbs to propagate. To propagate using a back bulb, just bury the back bulb to one third of its length, in a small pot filled with sphagnum moss. Keep each pot with its back bulb contents continually damp, and after a few months the back bulb should produce a new green shoot. This, after a few years, will grow into a matured flowering plant. Of course the new plant from the back bulb will be identical to the plant from where the back bulb was taken.

Dr John Snedden
Launceston Orchid Society
 1 Diprose Street
 Kings Meadows, Launceston,
 Tasmania 7250

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Side view of the potting bench showing pot templates.



Front view showing pot and template in place, and spare template.

Master Potter

Text by Rob Smith and Andy Leamon - photography by Rob Smith

People come up with good ideas all the time and it's often the simplest inventions or adaptations that seem to work the best. This particular idea is one that impresses every orchid grower who sees it in the potting up area of Andy and Jan Leamon's nursery in Narre Warren, Victoria.

Andy doesn't claim to have invented the idea, but has adapted what was described to him many years ago. Andy's version has been in use at the nursery ever since and would have seen many, many thousands of cymbidiums pass over it on their way to bigger pots and eventual maturity.

The principle behind Andy's potting bench is that the potting mix will continue to self-feed from the hopper at the top onto the work surface, but in a controlled fashion. The work surface itself has numerous interchangeable templates, each with a circular hole cut to fit a particular pot size. With the template for, say, six-inch pots in place, the new pot is simply dropped into the hole, the plant held in position, and the mix scooped into the pot.

With one person potting and the other supplying plants, filling the hopper and taking plants back to the benches, Andy and Jan have potted as many as 4,000

plants from three-inch into 6-inch pots in three and a half days.

The Leamon's potting bench is made from four-foot sheets of marine ply, because that is what was available at the time. The ply has obviously stood the test of time, but any suitable material could be used, including timber boards, sheet steel, or aluminium, in whatever dimensions suited the builder's particular needs. The device can obviously be customised and accessorised to suit individual tastes and needs (note the coffee cup holder at the top left!).

For those interested in making their own version, the dimensions are variable, but

the principle remains the same. The back panel slopes forward at the bottom, while a vertical panel mounted in front of it provides the tapered hopper effect. The vertical panel stops above the horizontal work surface (about 200-250mm) to allow the mix to flow through.

The horizontal work surface has a square hole cut in it to accept the different pot size templates and has a flange fitted underneath to stop the templates falling through.

Rob Smith

*24 William Hunter Court
Rosebud, Victoria 3939*



Three days work using the potting bench - 4,000 cymbidiums!



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Vale John "Johnny" Mata

Born: March 1921 - Died: June 2002

A tribute to the best friend a man could ever have

By Bob Meiran



Referring back to cymbidiums, for every question there has to be an answer so he would say, and these are the answers I received from him in answer to some of my questions:

"Why don't you grow seedlings, John?"

"Been there, done that," was his reply. He went on by saying, "If you want to have a shade house full of vari-coloured flowers, then go for it, and enjoy. However, if you are interested in the show bench, then forget it!"

"Why only grow mericlones, John?"

Here he stated that "For the show bench it was the only way to go as it's reasonable to expect uniformity in growth and colour, but care and attention needs to be taken when purchasing your stock." At this point, he also said, "I never buy off a photograph as what you see might not be what you finally end up with." Further to this he added, "Always buy as many as you can afford of the one batch. Six of each is a nice round number. Buying say one or two very often leads to disaster, especially when a bug or a grasshopper decides to drop in for a meal."

"What about plant development, John?"

"No standard *Cymbidium* is at its maximum potential until it reaches a size requiring it to be in a 250-300mm pot, and is regularly pruned of all excess new leads and developing spikes, so as to build up the bulbs to a size capable of supporting a good strong spike with many flowers." At this point, he also said, "Only ever allow one spike per plant for, to allow more, only confuses the judges."

I guess his tongue was in cheek when he made that statement, although I can't remember ever seeing any more than one spike per plant on any of his standards. The sad thing is that he will no longer be around to pass on his vast pool of knowledge to anyone who cared to listen for he kept no secrets, whether you were a junior or novice, or even a most experienced grower.

In saying "Farewell", John, it is with sadness in my heart as I know I may never find another friend, as you have been, to me. ■

Bob Meiran
New South Wales

It all began for me when I first became interested in the *Cymbidium* orchid, and it goes like this . . .

Way, way back in time, or so it seems, I happened to be passing by the Sydney Town Hall when I noticed a sign highlighting an orchid show being held in the building. Being the owner of a few 'scrubbers' myself, and being somewhat curious, I ventured within to be confronted with an amazing display of standard cymbidiums the likes of which I'd never seen before. There and then I decided I would 'get me some' only to be told that they were not available in the first place and, secondly, that I probably could not afford them anyway and, when some of the prices became known to me, I knew I couldn't.

It was during my sojourn at the exhibition that the name John Mata came up and, when I asked if he was in attendance, the answer was, "Not at present." This left me stonkered as, by then, I had made up my mind that this was a hobby I intended to become involved with and that he was the best person to ask for advice. Unfortunately, the opportunity to speak to John was not to arise until some years later but, however, I did manage to secure a few orchids from nurseries such as Wondabah Orchids, Dos Pueblos, and a few private suppliers, which meant I was 'up and away', but still no John Mata.

I had sought out and had joined a couple of orchid societies with the object of gaining further knowledge and it was at this point that I first became aware that John was a member of both the relevant societies. "You beaut!" thought I, "now I will get to talk to the guy who is so well thought of in the *Cymbidium* orchid fraternity." It didn't happen. Can you believe it? We were like ships that pass each other in the night, never seeming to be in the same place at any one occasion.

By this time I had acquired a few orchids of better quality as was prevailed upon to bring them along to the next spring show to be held within the Lidcombe Hospital complex. Among my little lot I had what I thought was a reasonably good white standard seedling, which was entered in its relevant class that 'Lo and Behold!' won first place in a class of eight entrants. Now, this is where it *really* began. I happened to be standing in front of my prize-winner, while trying to reason as to why the judges had selected my entry over the others when a chap came alongside me and said, "You have the making of a very nice orchid there." Yes, you guessed it. John Mata, the very person I'd been trying to meet for all of this time. Having shaken hands and formally introduced ourselves to each other,

John volunteered to take me around the many exhibits and discuss the good points, as well as the not so good points, from his point of view. During our conversation I began to realise that here was a person who enjoyed his privacy and it would take some time before I would get to know him fully, if ever. However, he did suggest that there was another orchid society I might consider joining as it had a very large membership whereby I could meet more growers. I did as he suggested and I have never regretted doing so.

The next phase in getting to know John was mostly that he was an open book regarding information and would always try to be one of the first to arrive when the doors opened for meetings, and it did not take very long to understand why. He was ever surrounded by a cluster of growers asking questions, and what a marvellous asset he was to the society. During one of these meetings he approached me to say that he had been asked to give a lecture at a society on the north side of Sydney Harbour and would I like to go with him. "You bet!" said I, "How and when?" He replied that he would pick me up at such-and-such a time, and it was all arranged. The club date arrived and John drove to my home in his old and faithful Kombi-Van, which I secretly named 'Shake, Rattle and Roll' as it did all of those things, and off we went. Unbeknown to me at the time he had a half a dozen cymbidiums in tennish pots in the back of the van. On unloading, I saw they had they biggest bulbs you could ever imagine, with some as large as coconuts and others like pineapples and it sure stirred up the club members I can tell you. I must mention this - the Kombi-Van was devoid of the niceties of the modern vehicle - such as air conditioning and radio and, as we were travelling along he came out with, "If you want aircon wind the window down and, if you would like music, I will sing to you!" Such was the dryness of his humour.

As time progressed, and our friendship grew stronger, I was able to understand why he was held in such high esteem for, no matter where or which orchid society or club I attended, the question would always arise, "How's John? Have you seen him lately?" and I would reply, "He's okay, I saw him last week." Without realising it, our families had started to interrelate. I found that the more personal things in life were taking shape, such as the giving and receiving of small gifts at Christmas and birthdays and, now, looking back in hindsight, this was never envisaged when we first met - such as the nature of this man.

SHOWDATES

| DATE | TIME | SEASON | ORCHID SOCIETY | SHOW ADDRESS |
|------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---|
| New South Wales | | | | |
| 17 August | 10.00am-4.30pm | Spring (Annual) | Bellinger Valley | Uniting Church Hall Bellinger |
| 22-25 August | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Western Suburbs | Ashfield Mall Liverpool Road Ashfield |
| 28-31 August | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Alstonville | Alstonville Shopping Plaza Alstonville |
| 29-30 August | 9.00am-7.00pm | Spring | Coffs Harbour | Park Beach Plaza |
| 31 August | 9.00am-1.30pm | | | Shopping Centre Coffs Harbour |
| 29-31 August | 9.00am-5.00pm | | | Swanes Nursery |
| 1 September | 9.00am-3.30pm | Spring | Sutherland Shire | 80 Port Hacking Road Sylvania |
| 31 August | 10.00am-5.00pm | Spring | ANOS – Newcastle Group | Club Macquarie Lake Road Argenton |
| 1-7 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Fairfield | Stockland Mall Shopping Centre Wetherill Park |
| 4-7 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Cumberland Orchid Circle | Winston Hills Mall Caroline Chisholm Drive Winston Hills |
| 5-8 September | Festival Hours | Spring (Aust. Springtime Flora Festival) | Berowra and Districts | Pacific Highway Kariong |
| 5-7 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Hawkesbury District | Richmond Market Place March Street Richmond |
| 5-6 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Nambucca Valley | Entertainment Centre |
| 7 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Ridge Street Nambucca Heads |
| 5 September | 8.30am-9.00pm | Spring | Tweed District | Tweed City Shopping Centre |
| 6 September | 8.30am-5.30pm | | | Minjungbal Drive |
| 7 September | 8.30am-4.00pm | | | Tweed Heads South |
| 6 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Eurobodalla Orchid Club | Community Centre |
| 7 September | 9.00am-2.30pm | | | Batemans Bay |
| 6 September | 12 noon-5.00pm | Spring | Shoalhaven | Presbyterian Church Hall |
| 7 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | | | Kinghorne Street Nowra |
| 9-10 September | 9.00am-9.00pm | Spring | Manning River | Manning Mall |
| 11 September | 9.00am-1.00pm | | | Taree |
| 11-14 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | South Coast | Corrimal Park Plaza Corrimal |
| 12-15 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Ballina & District | Ballina Fair Shopping Centre Kerr Street Ballina |
| 12-14 September | Shopping Centre Hours to 12 noon on Saturday | Spring | City of Lismore | Lismore Central Shopping Centre Carrington Street Lismore |
| 12-13 September | 9.00am-6.00pm | Spring | Coffs Harbour | Park Beach Plaza |
| 14 September | 9.00am-1.00pm | | | Shopping Centre Coffs Harbour |
| 12-15 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Eastern Suburbs | David Jones Eastgardens Bunnerong Road Pagewood |
| 13-14 September | 10.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Byron & District | Ex-Service's Club Mullumbimby |
| 13 September | 11.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Woodburn | Woodburn Memorial Hall |
| 14 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Pacific Highway |
| 15 September | 9.00am-3.00pm | | | Woodburn |
| 14 September | 11.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Blue Mountains & Penrith Districts | The Melrose Hall |
| 15 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Great Western Highway Emu Plains |
| 14 September | 10.00am-3.00pm | Spring | Illawarra District | Legacy House |
| 15 September | 9.00am-3.00pm | | | 96 Market Street Wollongong |
| 14 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Panania East Hills | Panania Senior Citizens Hall Cnr. Anderson Avenue & Pepper Street Panania |
| 19-21 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Grafton District | Grafton Shoppingworld Grafton |
| 19-20 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Sapphire Coast Orchid Club | Bega Town Hall Zingel Place Bega |
| 21 September | 11.00am-3.30pm | Spring | Gloucester District | C.W.A. Rooms Church Street Gloucester |
| 21 September | 11.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Griffith | Wade High School |
| 22 September | 9.00am-4.30pm | | | Poole Street Griffith |
| 26-29 September | 10.00am-6.00pm | Spring (Gardening Australia "Live") | OSNSW | Badgery Pavilion Sydney Showground Homebush Bay |
| 26-29 September | 9.00am-10.00pm | Spring | Newcastle | Club Nova Newcastle |
| 27 September | 9.00am-6.00pm | Spring | Casino & District | RSL Hall |
| 28 September | 9.00am-3.30pm | | | Canterbury Street Casino |
| 27 September | 9.00am-9.00pm | Spring | Maclean District | Maclean Bowling Club |
| 28 September | 9.00am-3.00pm | | | Maclean |
| 28 September | 10.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Wagga Wagga | Sturt Public School |
| 29 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Lake Albert Road Wagga Wagga |
| 2-8 October | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Eastwood & District Orchid Circle | Macquarie Shopping Centre North Ryde |
| 5-6 October | 9.00am-4.30pm | Spring | Great Lakes | Forster Primary School Head Street Forster |

SHOWDATES

| DATE | TIME | SEASON | ORCHID SOCIETY | SHOW ADDRESS |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 5 October | 9.00am-2.00pm | Spring | Southern Riviera Ulladulla | Anglican Hall Cnr, Church Street & Princes Highway Milton |
| 12-13 October | TBA | Spring (Sarcophilus Show) | ANOS – Newcastle Group | TBA |
| 16-19 October | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Berowra & District | Forestway Shopping Centre The Forest Way Frenchs Forest |
| 17-20 October | 9.00am-10.00pm | Spring | Newcastle | West's Leagues Club New Lambton |
| 17-20 October | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Western Suburbs | Rockdale Plaza Rockdale Plaza Drive Rockdale |
| 18-19 October | 9.30am-5.30pm | Spring | Tweed District | Club Banora |
| 20 October | 9.30am-4.00pm | | | Leisure Drive Banora Point |
| ACT | | | | |
| 5 October | 11.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Canberra | St. John's Church Hall |
| 6 October | 12 noon-5.00pm | | | Constitution Avenue Reid |
| Victoria | | | | |
| 24 August | 10.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Combined Gippsland | Kernot Hall Princes Highway Morwell |
| 7-8 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Maribymong | Maribymong Community Centre Randall Street Maribymong |
| 7 September | 9.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Sale & District Orchid Club | St. Mary's Hall Cnr. Macalister Street & Pearson Street Sale |
| 8 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 7-8 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Southern Suburbs | Senior Citizens Hall Cnr. Exley Drive & Nepean Highway Moorabbin |
| 13-14 September | 9.00am-4.30pm | Spring | South Gippsland | Town Hall Baillieu Street Wonthaggi |
| 14-15 September | 9.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring (Cymbidium Festival) | Cymbidium Society of Victoria | Arts Centre Ararat |
| 14-15 September | 9.30am-4.30pm | Spring | The Victorian Orchid Club | Red Cross Centre Austin & Repat. Hospital Gate 8, Waterdale Road Heidelberg |
| 20 September | 9.00am-9.00pm | Spring | Sunraysia | Mildura Centre Plaza Shopping Complex |
| 21 September | 9.00am-5.30pm | | | Deaking Avenue & 15th Street Mildura |
| 22 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 21 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Bairnsdale & District Orchid Group | Lucknow Memorial Hall Omeo Highway Bairnsdale |
| 22 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 21 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Goulburn Valley Orchid Club | Welsford Street Shepparton |
| 22 September | 9.00am-4.30pm | | | |
| 21 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Melbourne Western | Racecourse (Members' entrance) Bulban Road Werribee |
| 22 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 21 September | 10.00am-4.30pm | Spring | North East Melbourne | Bulleen Heights School Pleasant Road Bulleen |
| 22 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 21 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Mid-Murray Orchid Club | Memorial Hall Nolan Street Kerang |
| 22 September | 10.00am-3.00pm | | | |
| 21-22 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Goulburn Valley Orchid Club | Senior Citizens' Club Rooms Welsford Street Shepparton |
| 21 September | 9.30am-4.30pm | Spring | West Gippsland Orchid Club | Mawarra Centre Percy Street (off Albert Street) Warragul |
| 22 September | 9.30am-4.00pm | | | |
| 21-28 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Mornington Peninsula | Harmony Nursery 1075 Dandenong-Hastings Road Skye |
| 27-28 September | 10.00am-4.30pm | Spring | Stawell | Entertainment Centre Main Street Stawell |
| 29 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 28 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Australasian Native | Mount Waverley Community Centre 47 Miller Crescent Mount Waverley |
| 29 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 28-29 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Berwick Orchid Club | Senior Citizens' Hall 112 High Street Berwick |
| 28 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Maroondah | Blacktown High School Williams Road Blackburn |
| 29 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 28 September | 10.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Wangaratta & District | Ovens College Assembly Hall Greta Road Wangaratta |
| 29 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 4 October | 12 noon-5.00pm | Spring | Bendigo Orchid Club | YMCA Leisure Centre Browning Street Kangaroo Flat |
| 5 October | 10.00am-5.00pm | | | |
| 6 October | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 5-6 October | 10.00am-4.30pm | Spring | Geelong Orchid & Indoor Plant Club | Christchurch Hall Cnr. McKillen & Moorabool Street Geelong |
| 5 October | 10.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Gippsland Orchid Club | Catholic Regional College Kosciuszko Street Traralgon |
| 6 October | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 5 October | 9.00am-5.30pm | Spring | Melbourne Eastern | Uniting Church Hall Cnr. Burwood Highway East Burwood |
| 6 October | 12 noon-4.30pm | | | |
| 5 October | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Ringwood | Maroondah College Hall Brentnall Road Croydon |
| 6 October | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | |
| 5-6 October | 9.30am-4.30pm | Spring | Warringal | St. Sava Community Hall 212 Diamond Creek Road Greensborough |

SHOWDATES

| DATE | TIME | SEASON | ORCHID SOCIETY | SHOW ADDRESS | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 5 October | 10.30am-4.30pm | Spring | Warrnambool District | Warrnambool College Hall | | |
| 6 October | 11.00am-4.00pm | | | Grafton Road Warrnambool | | |
| 12 October | 9.00am-5.00pm | | | Mirambeena Community Centre | | |
| 13 October | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Colac Orchid Club | 19 Martha Mews | | |
| 12-13 October | 10.00am-4.00pm | | | Lavington | | |
| 12 October | 9.00am-5.00pm | | | Colac High School | | |
| 13 October | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Horsham & District | Assembly Hall | | |
| 18 October | 2.00pm-5.00pm | | | Princes Highway Colac West | | |
| 19 October | 10.00am-5.00pm | | | Town Hall | | |
| 20 October | 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Ballarat | Wilson Street Horsham | | |
| SMB Horticultural Centre | | | | | | |
| Cnr. Gillies & Gregory Streets | | | | | | |
| Ballarat | | | | | | |
| Queensland | | | | | | |
| 14-16 August | 8.30am-5.00pm | Winter | Maroochydore | Salvation Army Hall | | |
| | | | | Cnr. Maroochydore Road | | |
| | | | | & Broadmeadow Road Maroochydore | | |
| 22-24 August | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Pine Rivers | Deception Bay Shopping Centre | | |
| 24 August | 8.30am-4.00pm | Spring | Logan & District | Deception Bay | | |
| 25 August | 8.30am-3.00pm | | | Centre for the Ageing | | |
| 24 August | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | North Brisbane | Cnr. Wembley & Jacaranda Road | | |
| 25 August | 9.00am-4.30pm | | | Woodridge | | |
| 29-31 August | Gold Coast Showtimes | Spring | Gold Coast | Jupiters Pavilion Parklands | | |
| | | | | Cnr. Parklands Drive & Smith Street | | |
| 30-31 August | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring (Combined Show) | Ipswich | Southport | | |
| | | | | Bremer Institute of TAFE | | |
| 31 August | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Orchid Species | Mary Street | | |
| 1 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Bundamba | | |
| 6 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | North Coast Nambour | Botanic Gardens Auditorium | | |
| 7 September | 9.00am-3.00pm | | | Mt. Coot-tha | | |
| 6-8 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Queensland | School of Arts Hall | | |
| | | | | Woombye | | |
| 6 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Childers & Isis District | Botanic Gardens Auditorium | | |
| 7 September | 9.00am-2.00pm | | | Mt. Coot-tha | | |
| 12-14 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | West Moreton Orchid Group | Isis Cultural Centre | | |
| | | | | Churchill Street Childers | | |
| 12-14 September | 8.00am-6.00pm | Spring | Lockyer Valley | Ipswich City Square | | |
| | | | | Brisbane Street Ipswich | | |
| 14 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Rockhampton | Cultural Centre | | |
| 15 September | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Plainlands Road Laidley | | |
| 14 September | 8.00am-5.00pm | Spring (Charity Show) | West Brisbane | Rocky High School Hall | | |
| 15 September | 8.00am-4.00pm | | | Campbell Street | | |
| 19 September | 9.00am-3.00pm | Spring | Douglas | Rockhampton | | |
| 19-20 September | 8.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Maryborough District | Brisbane Botanic Gardens | | |
| 21 September | 8.30am-1.00pm | | | Auditorium | | |
| 19-21 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | North Queensland Cairns | CWA Hall Front Street Mossman | | |
| | | | | St. Pauls Memorial Hall | | |
| 20 September | 8.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Noosa District | Adelaide Street Maryborough | | |
| 21 September | 8.30am-3.30pm | | | Westcourt Shopping Centre | | |
| 29-27 September | 8.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Toowoomba | Cairns | | |
| | | | | Cooroy RSL Hall | | |
| | | | | Maple Street Cooroy | | |
| 21-27 September | 8.30am-5.00pm | Spring | Darling Downs Orchid Assoc. | St. Pauls Lutheran Church Hall | | |
| 28 September | 8.30am-1.00pm | | | Cnr. Phillip & James Streets | | |
| | | | | Toowoomba | | |
| 21 September | 8.30am-4.30pm | Spring | Eastern District | Centenary Heights Assembly Hall | | |
| 22 September | 8.30am-3.30pm | | | Cnr. South & Ramsay Streets | | |
| | | | | Toowoomba | | |
| 26-28 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Australian Native Gold Coast Group | Wondall Heights State | | |
| | | | | School Assembly Hall Wondall Road | | |
| 26 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Gladstone Orchid & Foliage Society | Manly West Brisbane | | |
| | | | | Valley Shopping Centre | | |
| 26-28 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Logan & District | Gladstone | | |
| | | | | Springwood Mall Logan | | |
| 27 September | 9.00am-6.00pm | Spring | Glasshouse Country | Community Hall | | |
| 28 September | 9.00am-2.00pm | | | Simpson Street Beerwah | | |
| 3-5 October | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Sunshine Coast Caloundra | Sunland Shopping Centre | | |
| | | | | Caloundra Road | | |
| | | | | Caloundra | | |
| 4 October | 9.00am-6.00pm | Spring | Townsville | Townsville Orchid | | |
| 5 October | 8.00am-5.00pm | | | Society Hall | | |
| 6 October | 9.00am-4.00pm | | | Pioneer Park Condon Townsville | | |
| 10-12 October | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Mackay District | Mt. Pleasant Shopping Centre | | |
| | | | | Mt. Pleasant | | |

SHOWDATES

| DATE | TIME | SEASON | ORCHID SOCIETY | SHOW ADDRESS |
|--|---|----------------------|---|--|
| 12 October 13 October | 9.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm | Spring | Beauesert Districts Orchid & Foliage | 'Drynan' Pavilion Beauesert Show Grounds Albert Street Beauesert |
| 12 October 13 October | 8.30am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm | Spring | Bribie Island | Indoor Bowls Club First Avenue Bongaree Bribie Island |
| 12 October | TBA | Spring | Redlands | Donald Simpson Centre 172 Bloomfield Street Cleveland |
| 17 October 18 October 19 October | 8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-4.00pm | Spring | Southport & Districts | Burleightown Market Place Shopping Centre West Burleigh Road Burleigh Heads |
| 5 October 6 October | 9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm | Spring | Capricorn Orchid & Foliage Club | Lawrence Motors Show Rooms Richardson Road (Off Highway 1) North Rockhampton |
| South Australia | | | | |
| 30 August- 7 September | Royal Show Hours | Spring | Orchid Club of SA | Centennial Hall Royal Adelaide Showground |
| 7-15 September | 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Port Lincoln Orchid Club | Kallinyalla Nursery Shaen Street Port Lincoln |
| 13 September 14-15 September | 12 noon-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club | Town Hall Bridge Street Murray Bridge |
| 16-21 September Edwardstown | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | South Australian Orchidaceous | Castle Plaza Shopping Centre South Road |
| 16-21 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Gawler Districts Orchid Club | Elizabeth City Shopping Centre Elizabeth City |
| 21 September 22 September | 10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Native of SA (In assoc. with Aust. Plant Society) | Royal Agricultural Society Showgrounds Wayville |
| 23-28 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Northern Eastern Districts | Northpark Shopping Centre Main North Road Prospect |
| 24 September 25 September | 12 noon-4.30pm 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Riverland | Senior Citizens Hall Crawford Terrace Berri |
| Western Australia | | | | |
| 5-7 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Wanneroo | Kingsway Shopping Centre Kingsway |
| 7 September 8 September | 1.00pm-6.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Cymbidium Club of WA | Belmont Sports and Recreation Club Cnr. Keane & Abernethy Roads Belmont |
| 11-14 September | Shopping Centre Hours | Spring | Peel Region | Mandurah Offshore Fishing & Sailing Club |
| 14-15 September Margaret River | 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Augusta & Districts | Cultural Hall Wallcliffe Road |
| 19 September 20 September 21 September | 8.30am-9.00am 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-1.00pm | Spring | Albany | North Road Shopping Centre North Road Albany |
| 21 September 22 September | 12 noon-5.00pm 8.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Mandurah & Districts | Rockingham Masonic Hall Rockingham |
| 26-28 September Bunbury | 8.30am-5.30pm | Spring | Bunbury | Bunbury Forum Shopping Centre Sandridge Road |
| 6 October | 9.00am-3.00pm | Spring (Workshop) | Wanneroo | Osborne Park Showground Osborne Park |
| Tasmania | | | | |
| 27 September 28 September 29 September | 2.00pm-6.00pm 9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-4.30pm | Spring | Devonport | Maidstone Park Memorial Hall Spreyton |
| 4 October 5 October 6 October | 1.30pm-6.00pm 10.00am-6.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Launceston | Silverdome Prospect |
| 11 October 12 October 13 October | 2.00pm-6.00pm 9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Burnie | Burnie Civic Centre Burnie |
| New Zealand | | | | |
| 20-21 September | 10. am-4.00pm | Spring | Hawke's Bay | Taradale Town Hall Lee Road Taradale |
| 27 September | 11.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Wairoa | Presbyterian/Methodist Hall Queen Street Wairoa |
| 5 October 6 October | 1.00pm-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm | Spring | Nelson | Hope Hall Main Road Hope |
| South Africa | | | | |
| 6-8 September | 9.00am-5.00pm | Spring | Witwatersrand | The Floreum Emmentia Gardens Johannesburg |

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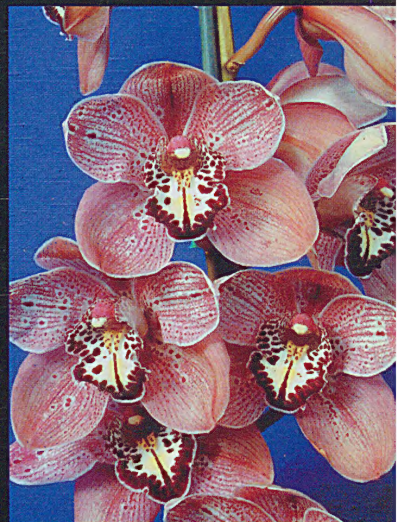
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Cym. Peggy Foo 'Prolific'

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